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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

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WHICH WAS THE TRAITOR?

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A STORY OF '98.

(From the Dublin Weekly Freeman) CHAPTER XV .- THE MIDNIGHT RIDE.

Charles followed as narrowly as he could the route which he and his followers had traversed on their march from the metropolis. This lay for considerable intervals through remote localities, and at such portions of the journey our here and his faithful attendant were able to concert measures the object of which will be

disclosed in the next chapter. At times, however, the travellers found themselves on the public highway or in peopled places, and at these times they moved on cautiously, eye and car on the alert. It was the hours of deep slumber, and the

night was calm and beautiful. But the repose of the time had vanished. The peace and security of the country were hideously disturbed by the glare of conflagrations on every side, and by sounds, more or less distant, of suffer-

victims as they chanced to seize.

Charles and his servant were both armed to the teeth, and felt confident of their ability to encounter any half dezen of the volunteer soldiery. Raymond, moreover, was determined to die rather than yield at such a juncture.

By continual vigilance they managed to clude two or three encounters which threatened to bar their path.

Their progress was necessarily slow, and it was beginning to lighten when they had ar rived at the most serious obstacle between them and the end of their expedition. This was a turapike, which they remembered too late, as the time lost in making a detour to gain another road would bring in the day, and force them to seek a hiding place till darkness should

fall again. Charles knew that every turnpike was held by soldiers, but risking his fate on the turn of the event he quietly cocked a pistol, and, imitated by his companion, rode boldly up to the

turnpike house, and knocked at the door. A gruff voice replied. Charles was about to reply when Ned Fennell, placing a hand on his mouth, whist ered-

"Bradley!" It was Bradley who occupied the dwelling with a sergeant's party of regular infantry; for the informer had a sort of independent military command, and could exchange at will into the regiment from which he chose to select his as-

Charles, who had often seen Bradley at Squire Hurden's, and had, moreover, some knowledge of his character, saw the gravity of the situation; but desperation gave him nerve, and as he turned up his high coat collar, and he answered to the challenge from within, disguising his voice.

"On his Majesty's service. Open instantly, you lazy scoundrel. We carry important dews."

the equivoke he employed struck his mind.

energetically laboring in his haste to make him- come when I may be able to repay your services

self presentable. At the same time they heard the voices of the soldiers who had been wakened by the episode, as they tried to guess the nature of the tidings in transmission abroad, or cursed the envoys who had startled them out of their slumber.

While Bradley was making his appearance Charles backed his horse, as if with impatience to the gate. In this way he drew Bradley from the house. Fortunately the curiosity of the soldiers did not overcome their weariness. pair of ye. That's God's truth, anyhow. One looked out for a moment and disappeared from the door again.

Bradley advanced to the barrier, and placed the key in the stout padlock. Charles thrown off his guard lifted his hat to scan the road before him, and at that instant the Sergeant shot the light of a dark lantern upon him. He started.

The alarm was arrested at his lips. Charles clapped his pistol to his forchead, and bending from his saddle said, in a stern whisper.

"One sound, one stir, and I'll blow your brains out. We have only to turn back to you. Open the gate.'

hands. All right. If you raise your voice tumbler of whiskey punch stood before him, while we . : within pistol-shot, have a care for yourself. Guand out of the way!" and putting of the heady liquor serving to aggravate his conspurs in his horse Charles dashed through with dition. Ned at his heels.

Bradley rushed into the house, terrifying the half-sleepy soldiers, who imagined in their drowse that the rebels were upon them.

At his outcries they seized their muskets and rushing out upon the road in deshabille de nuit, tound that the fugitives had disappeared round him he is drowsing with half shut eyes, one

a turn of the road. For spite they fired a volley into the air. Bradley's feelings were those of such a man as he when he has lost a thousand pounds when that sum is almost within his grasp.

Charles Raymond and Ned Fennell reached Castle Harden without further adventure. In a deep and lonely recess of the noble woods which clothed the demesne, our hero picketed his horse, and his servant, taking first watch, threw himself upon the grass to try and snatch the rest he needed to force the remainder of hiş enterprise.

CHAPTER XVI .-- A DECIDED STEP.

When it had grown dusk Charles ventured from his patulous refuge, and moving warily from shelter to shelter, at length gained the very spot in the parterre where he stood with Marion Harden when we made his first acquaintance. Here our here and his servant met a third party. Butler, the groom, had managed to pay an unseen visit to them during the day in their woodland retreat; and it ing or of exultation, as the armed foes of the was the retainer who now awaited them .people exercised their savage licence upon such | Touching his hat, as he met Charles, he whispered,

"I have told the other servants, Master Charles, and it's all right. There's only the Squire himself, and a person with him at din-

" Who ?"

"Well, as the truth is the best to be told, sir," replied the man, with some hesitation, It's your brother, Master Dick.'

Butler, with that refinement of feeling so marked in the character of the Irish peasantry, wished to avoid the mention of a name, which, he felt, would sound unpleasantly in our hero's ears. But Charles only observed,

"We don't care much for him. Where's Major Craddock ?"

"In his room, reading. You see the light in the left wing. It's there his men are quartered too, but they're all in bed except the sentry, and he won't be in your way: The butler told me the Major left the diningroom as soon as the drinking sets in. He must be a 'quare' sort of man," added the groom reflectively, for poor Butler was not likely, from the nature of his own habits, to understand, or at all events,

to admire abstinence in others. "Hark!" cried Charles, as sounds of a significant character reached them suddenly from

the diningroom: "Be me oath, its the Squire himself, and hasinging 'The Foxhunter.' D'ye hear him—the old sinner—with his 'Tally-ho, the fox in the mornin'?' Edad! it's for him 'tis fineall out."

And Butler, a man of speculative turn, was struck with the inequality of fortune, which left a man like him, possessed of a good loud voice, a jovial comrade, moreover, an ardent slouched his broad-brimmed hat over his face, lover of his tipple, unable, except seldom, to gratify his natural bent, while another man had the opportunity to get drunk every night

if he choose. "Miss Harden is in her own room, I see." "Yes, sir; you'll see the light go out at Charles almost smiled as the character of eleven o'clock, and then she'll come out to meet

you here." "Thank you, Butler; you have proved your-"Coming, Colonel," replied Bradley in a "Thank you, Butler; you have proved your she descended to the diningroom, tone considerably altered, and they heard him self a faithful fellow, and I hope the Time will obedient reverence to the Squire.

There'll be more to be made, you know, sir," he explained with a laugh. "Ah, no, Master Charles, not me, for only doing a small matter to oblige yourself and Miss Marion. Ayeh! sure, its a far way I wouldn't go to serve the Good luck, Master Charles. I'll see after the convaynoniency.'' and he disappeared.

Reassured by Butler's communication Charles

now grew bolder in his movements. He stepped on the narrow terrace, and moving carefully among the sattuary and flower pots with which it was adorned, reached the dinningroom window and, shaded from outer view as well as from detection from within, by the ivy which half overgrew it, looked in.

The Squire and his lieutenant were at a carouse. That was plain. The host thrown back in his chair, his bosom frill all awry, and make our escape, but there is no chance for his vest open, blinked gravely across the table at his guest with the ludicrously wise express-Bradley unlocked the gate.

'Now, fling it wide. Hold up both your is sober when he is far otherwise. A steaming

> Richard Raymond was little better. He wore his uniform, for military attire became him well, and he wished to look at his best always at Castle Harden. The bright scarlet of his coat was, however, stained fresh with spilt wine, and at the moment we set eyes upon arm swaying over the back of his chair, and one boot-spur and all-through his "busby," which had somehow got, feathered and all, under his feet.

Squire Harden was habitually a temperate man, but accustomed, like so many, to stiffe care or choler in the bowl. As for Richard Raymond, he liked strong drink for the excitement it gave him. In short, Raymond was a drunk-

In those days many gentlemen thought it a duty they owed society and themselves to go as drunk as possible every night to bed, if they did not sleep where they fell under the table that elation which enables the intoxicated man -for it often happened that their servants were to see an easy way out of all difficulties, " see too tipsy themselves to remove their masters.

The Squire had broken off midway in his to consider the cause of it, and had convinced himself that indulgence in the bottle had had friends. nothing to do therewith. But he failed to recall the chant, and therefore demanded a stave from his guest, who with some hiccoughs declared his total ignorance of all melody.

"Come, dash my buttons, if this isn't too bad," cried the Squire, in a mood to carp at anything. "If a country gentleman with four Harden?" he asked, reeling nearer, and atthousand a year can't find some beggarly music | tempting an imploring glance. "If you areto his after-dinner potations it's a devilish

queer state of things,"
"I can't sing," said Raymond, "and you can't sing. But there's your charming daughter. I never had the happiness myself, but others who heard her told me she has a divine voice. I'm quite aware of it, "he added with some inconsistency-" she's a divinity in everything. She has treated me most harshly, but I still pronounce your daughter to be a most goddess-like creature. Her health!" and staggering to his feet, the lieutenant, with a grotesque gallautry, did honour to the absent

lady. "I au't sing, do you say?" quoth the Squire.
"Dick Raymond, you lie, for your pains
When I was younger then I am, and doing the Grand Tour-I remember it was with Buck Whalley-the prince of good fellows if he weren't a little hare-brained-we were at Milan, and I sang in a quartette with Spadanci. Do you know, sir, that all the ladies preferred the stranger, and I might have carried off a marchesse with deuce knows how many gold crowns, if I was so minded. Look, you, I have taught the piece I sang that night to my daughter, and-yes, hang me-she'll sing it, too.'

Murion had, since the scienc related in a previous chapter, kept her own room, the only communication she had received in the interval trom her father being a message to remind her of the act of duty he expected, and was determined she should render him.

She was surprised under the circumstances at receiving a summons to the diningroom.

"And I was ordered to bring your harp in from the drawingroom, Miss." added the domestic, thus indicating to Marion the business on which she was wanted.

Marion looked at her watch, and said that it was near eleven. She was in no mood to entertain, but, resolved to please her father, she descended to the diningroom, and made an

"No, no, Master Charles—not now. I'll eare away, as we do, and then you wont care wait till better times, and you can pay me then. for anybody." Here it struck him he was beginning to talk at random, and he added hastily, as the servant brought in the instrument. "Sit down, and give us just one."

Marion took her harp, the fashionable instrument of the time, and ran her fingers over the chords. Her heart was anxious, and her spirits fell still further to see the state in which her father was. She never looked at Richard Raymond.

"Are you ready, girl? So. Now, Dick, my boy, name your favourite."

The Squire had forgotten his Milan experience. Raymond, with a reminiscence from the mess-room orgies of the day, was about to call for the samous chant de marche, "Moll Flagon;" but recollecting himself in time, he with some labour bethought him of the more reputable piece, "By Celia's Arbour," which he managed to request.

"Give us 'Celia's Arbour,' " cried her father. "It reminds me of my bachelor days. Ecod, sir, by many an arbour have I been in my rakehelly days, but never-let me see"and the old fellow pondered—"no, never by any Celia's. There were girls quite as good though, I'll be bound, and—"

Here he was struck by his daughter's presence, and, by way of removing the effect of his last remark, sternly bade her to go on.

Marion possessed a soft, and what is generally called a sympathetic voice-one of those organs which may be neither very powerful nor very sweet, but which, nevertheless, exercise an indescribable influence over the listener. She performed exquisitely also, and thus, untuned as her soul was to the sympathy, she, nevertheless, impressed her listeners.

Richard Raymond was usually little moved by concord of sweet sounds, but the beauty no less than the witching tones of the singer awakened in him a sensual rapture.

Squire Harden, delighted with her performance, and proud always of his daughter. called her to him.

"Come here and kiss me, you hussy," he cried with brusque fondness. "There, see now' he added, taking her hand, his brain hazy with now how happy we might be, if only you would have a little sense, and do as I b song, being unable to remember his favourite girl, let us make up matters while everybody is verse. From the loss of memory he proceeded in the humour. Dick, stand up and come here -if you can. Marion is going to make

Richard Raymond rose and staggered from his chair, leering with drunken insolence upon the young lady.

"Course I'll come," he jerked out, pausing to steady himself. "We're all friends now. I'm friendly, I know. Are you friendly, Miss if you are-say so, and make-make the man who adores you hap—happy."

She averted her face in disgust, and tried

gently to draw her hand from that of her father, whose eyes were beginning to close.

"All right, Marion," continued the lieutenant. "Silence gives consent, my darling, and. damn me, I'll have a kiss," and he lurched forward stretching forth his arms.

She sprang past him with a cry, and the ruffian, missing his clutch, fell heavily upon his face. He gathered himself up with a brutal oath, to see his host glaring in blank amazement at Charles Raymond, who stood before the drunken pair, and held Marion in his arms.

"Du !" was all the Squire could utter, as, with levelled fore-finger, he stared at the intruder. He doubted the evidence of his

"I it is," retorted Charles Raymond, with cool scorn, and gently removing Marion's encircling arms, but retaining her in a lover's hold, he faced the Squire.

"I make no apology for my presence here. After the scene I have witnessed-with the spectacle before me, I thank the Providence that guided me hither. Mr. Harden, I leave you to recover to remorse and shame. Come, Marion, this is no place for you."

"Dear father, forgive and pity me," cried Marion. "Heaven knows how I love youbut you have forced me to this.'

"Stay," said the Squire, not heeding her imploration. Rage and liquor almost choked him. "Unhand my daughter, you villain; unhand her, I say." He tried to rise, but his limbs, relaxed with the night's indulgence, refused their office: His distress under ether circumstances might have excited laughter.

him, no less bemused, if more capable of movement, than himself.

Your hand, Dick-help me. No, d-"I sent for you," said he, without noticing me, I can't get up. I'm too drunk. Here as regarded Richard Raymond. He resolved NE and the second

blood which binds us shall save you," and he covered the trembling lieutenant with a pistol. "I warn you not to follow."

He addressed the Squire once more. "Mr. Harden," said he, "I have come to rescue your daughter from a persecution which would have killed her. I believe you did not know your own cruelty. The results be upon your own head.'

He drew Marion from the room, which he fastened upon the carousers.

The Squire now found his feet, and with deep imprecations on the cowardice and inaction of Richard Raymond, threw himself against the door, which soon yielded. Ho stumbled along the corridor with outeries which startled the household, and, gaining the place where it hung, tugged at the alarm-bell till the rope broke in his strenuous grasp.

CHAPTER XVII, -THE ELOPPMENT.

The first to answer the startling summons was Major Craddock. Throwing aside Vauban he hurried towards the clangor. A dozen of his dragoons were speedily in their saddles. waiting the signal to set out.

Squire Harden almost sobered by the occurrences of the previous few minutes, harried to the stables, and there made two discoveries. One was the disappearance of a pair of earriage horses and a light travelling carriage cushion. The other was that the one person on the premises whom the alarm had failed to arouse was Tom Butler, the groom.

The lazy fellow at length appeared, in all the stupor of a man unseasonably awakened from deep slumber. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and dismay he displayed when he found the vehicle and the two best pacers in his charge spirited away, literally from under his nose—for he slept in the story above his equine

Tom solemnly protested that the "Ould Boy" himself must have had a hand in the

A considerable time was lost in consequence of these complexities and of the Squire's determination to accompany the pursuit. When he took the saddle he found his deep potations anything but conducive to a firm seat, and the whole party were, therefore, obliged to move slowly till he should have recovered somewhat his usual horsemanship.

They found the park gates wide open, and the man in charge in the same state of con fusion that had seized the others. He only knew that, shortly after he had been wakened by the bell, he heard the sound of wheels, then the grating of hinges; and, as he hurried out. a carrage drove away, followed by a mounted man leading a second norse, without a rider. Squire Harden dismissed him there and then

from his employment, warning him not to be on the spot at his return if he valued his liberty. Tree was no need to ask the negligent jani-

tor which direction the fugitives had taken One way the road led to the city, into which Raymond could not venture; the other route was towards the country, and this, though perilous enough to a man circumstanced as Charles was just then, was beyond doubt the one he must have taken.

Without a word or sign from their officer the cavalry wheeled to the right, and broke into a trot, increasing their pace to a round gallop.

Squire Harden, Raymend, and Major Craddock rode at the head of the party. Not a word was exchanged b tween them, save when, on topping a hill or cutering on a long stretch of the twilighted road, the Major called a moment's halt, and all listened and looked through the tranquil night for sight or sound

of those they were following.

As the cool rush of the night air cleared. away the reek which had obscured his reason, the Squire recalled more and more vividly the incidents of the hour before, and, unspeakably incensed as he felt against his daughter, and bitter as was his desire for vengeance upon the man who had seduced her from his roof, there was another circumstance which made probably as strong an impression upon him. He could not help contrasting the attitude of the two brothers during the crists, and, prejudiced as he was against the one, he was forced to own that the other made but a despicable show beside him. The manly courage and noble de-meanour of Charles Raymond recurred as strongly as the cowardice and craven aspect of Lieutenant Dick. He also remembered, all the more poignantly that he had sanctioned it, the insult the latter had dared to offer his daughter, and he muttered a curse upon him-"Am I awake?" he cried, looking wildly self for having permitted it. But the contrast round. He saw his lieutenant standing beside he was thus forced into drawing only strengthened his enmity towards Charles and his anger against Marion, at the same time that it provoked sentiments of indignation and contempt

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thenceforth to put his acquaintance with this man on a less intimate footing,

Richard, riding beside him; silent as himself, followed thourack of the Squire's reflections. He felt that he had hopelessly excited the fear and dislike of Marious he feared lest her fa-ther should detain impressions too deep for forgetfulness of the matther in which he had hrunk from confronting his elder brother, and he ground his teeth with rage and spite as he pictured Marion flying in the embrace of his outlawed rival. Not until now had he really experienced the tortures of a passion at first fed from two sources, but since he had been more in Miss Harden's society, inspired wholly by the influences of her person. She had ceased to be to him the heiress of Castle Harden, and was now the woman whose beauty and grace had enand swore that no regard should stand between him and possession.

For Craddock, he pitied Marion, and, loyal officer as he was, breathed a silent hope that if the rebel Raymond were to fall a captive it might not be into his hands. He had commiscrated Marion's treatment by her father, and had in fact remonstrated with the Squire, but with a result which showed him how vain expostulation was to bend the obstinate old man from his purpose. Richard Raymond he thoroughly despised, and the Squire's lieu-

tenant hated him in return. The troopers clattered on in rere of the trio, the veteran soldiers looking on the entire adventure with military indifference, their younger and more sontimental comrades anticipating imaginations more or less ardent the romantic hour when they might be engaged in a like perilous escapade with some wealthy charmer captivated by the beau sab-

Save the clang of hoofs and the rattle of accoutrements no sound broke the stillness. Everything loomed out of the mystery of deep shadow; hill and grove, transformed from their natural aspects, showing strange and ghostly through the indistinctness.

" Who goes there ?" " Friands !"

" Advance, friends-all's well."

It was Graddock who challenged and who gave the assurance, which was, however, somewhat contradicted by the action of his dragoous, who unslung and cocked their carbines at the first hint. The party had almost ridden into a patrol coming against them. They proved to be Craddock's own men returning from an inspection of the road.

In answer to the eager questioning of the Souire the corporal announced that they had met a car riage and four followed by a servant with a led horse, going at a furious rate. The dragoon explained that, seeing a lady in the vehicle, they conduded it was a gentleman and his wife, and so let

"How far ahead are they?" asked the Squire.
"I should say some two miles," replied the cor-

poral. The Squire hurled an oath at the man, and dashed off, leaving the corporal in a state of perplexity. If it came to this that he was to stop every person he met, he was likely to get into trouble, for how could be tell what magnate of the land be should fall in with?

The Squire leads now, and makes the pace in fox-hunting style. Two miles ahead! It is nothing to fresh-mounted men.

And yonder comes the moon. She puts a horn over the distant ridge, and then sails slowly up the whole crescent. The pale light discovers the mists above the river, and shows the white intervals of

roud far away. No trace yet. "Halt!" A dragoon has come heavily to the ground. His saddle girths burst and swung him over ere he could rein in the vehement head his horse had taken. The man is slightly stunned. The Squire chafes at this untoward accident.

"Let some of his comrades remain with him," he cries. "When he has recovered they can return to Castle Marlen or follow us. This delay will spoil

"I cannot do as you desire, Mr. Harden," replies Craddock. "I am responsible for the safety of my mits that he did guide the researches of our Historian, command. It is too small to divide, since I have and did furnish him with authorities and references,

not a non-commissioned officer with me. The disaster was speedily repaired, but Squire Harden guessed the consequences to a letter.

The delay served Charles Raymond and his companions. He had made the most of the start allowed him in the first instance, and, hurrying his mistress from the house, assisted her into the vehicle waiting at a suitable part of the grounds in charge of Ned and Butler, who instantly on their arrival made his way to the stables, and get to bed in time to play the innocent after the manner we have seen.

Marion had snatched up a cloak and hat she had put off that afternoon in the hall, where they fortunately remained, else she would have had to leave in an attire which might have aroused suspicion even in the mind of the dragoon corporal.

Ned Fennell, provided by the groom with a key, threw open the entrance gates, and the flight began. Squire Harden's carriage horses were famous, and his best pair upheld the reputation of the best stables in that district. They howled along the smooth dry road like one animal, Charles driving, and Ned Fennell following, with the horses on which he and his master had performed their journey of the night before, had to ply continued whip and spur to keep his position.

Charles knew the hazard of the road, but his precious charge gave him a bold heart, and with confidence in Heaven he sped onward. His great dread was to fall in with a chance party of yeomanry, who were far more insolent in their behaviour than the regular soldiery, and from whom there was danger of recognition. His heart beat fast as he encountered a small party of horsemen. Whipping his horses he drove furiously through them, and to his relief saw they were his Majesty's cavalry, who, misunderstanding the boldness of his action, scattered to let him pass, and then rode quietly on till they met the pursuit, whom they informed as the reader has seen.

If, however, the escape was favored in some respects, there was an obstacle which threatened to prove fatal to it. Marion, overcome by excitement and weakened by all she had suffered for some time before, suddenly exhibited signs of weakness. She strove with all her might against these symptoms,

but nature was stronger than her will. "Dearest," she whispered, as Charles slackened his pace, lest the movement should distress her, do not fear for me; I shall be myself again direct-Iv. It I only had a little wine, I feel it would re-

vive me." Opportunely enough the lights of the stage-house gleamed on their view at that moment. As he drew up his smoking horses before the door, Charles failed to notice some figures lounging about. He cast the reins to Ned Fennell, and, alighting, hurried into the hostelry for the refreshment Marion so much needed.

Entering hastily, he found himself in the middle of a number of soldiers who filled the kitchen, and were employed in eating and drinking, smoking or chatting, and every other resource of military leigure.

(To be continued)

A Yankee paper says, in an obituary notice, that " the deceas d had been for several years, a director of a bank, notwithstanding which, he died a Christian and universally respected."

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

> FROUDE versus IRELAND. BY JOHN MITCHEL. (From the New York Irish American.)

No. 2. CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE "FIRST HISTORIAN."

Froude is really a man to be congratulated, or almost envied. He has stirred up hosts of vindictive enemies on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the Hero of Two Worlds, in another sense than the Lafayette sense. Like bloodhounds, they are upon his track in either hemisphere; his new book: The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century, will have a sale unexampled: and this - as they say in New England,—this is the calculation.

I said that the discussion raised by the Crusader is only beginning. Now it grows hotter and fiercer every day. Not only that fell critic, the bulldog "Citizen of Brooklyn," holds our Historian fast, with a grip like death, but I find that Mr. Prendergast, author of the "Cromwellian Settlement," has fallen upon Historian Froude with a fury even more ferocious than Mr. Meline's own; not counting the long array of his other enemies in England and Scotland. I have the honor to make him my compliments .-Nothing could fall out more happily for him than this view-hallo and full cry of eager hunters. Mr. Prendergast, after having read the first volume of the new book, has addressed several letters to the Dublin press: one of which onens thus-

"Mr. Froude, I believe, is lighting a fire that he has little conception of. Deep as our hatred has hitherto been at our unparalleled historic wrongs, it is as nothing to intense detestation we shall hereafter hold the English in. The vile English press are unwilling to commit themselves to the support of Mr. Froude's crusade against the exiled Irish, until they see the success of it, it is easy to see how they sympathise with it, and how gladly they would see the Americans hate us as deeply as they do themseves. For, in truth, the self-imposed mission of this friend and lover of Ireland (God save us from our English lovers!) is to turn the Americans against us."

Here Mr. Preudergast is quite wrong, on one point! Our Historian knew very well that he was lighting a fire; and intended it. Moreover, he will get out of it himself without singing a whisker by means of a patent fire-escape which he has invented. But now, some one may ask who is Mr. Prendergast? He is an author of whom Mr. Froude himself says no word of America. has made honorable mention in this very book, the English in Ireland. He says (page 134 n):

"I cannot pass over this part of my narrative without making my acknowledgments to Mr. Prendergast, to whose personal courtesy I am deeply indebted, and to whose impartiality and candor in his volume on the Cromwellian Settlement I can offer no higher praise than by saying that the perusal of it has left on my mind an impression precisely opposite to that of Mr. Prendergast hims Af. He writes as an Irish patriot-I as an Englishman; but the difference between us is not on the facts, but on the opinion to be formed about them "

-Meaning that, in Prendergast's opinion, it was hard measure to compel all Irish land-owners in three of the four provinces, on a certain day in winter, by sound of trumpet and beate of drumme, to arise and transplant themselves, into the wilds of Connaught; but that in Froude's opinion it was a wholesome measure, intended for the good of the Irish themselves. But what I specially desire to call attention to, in this place, is the excessive discourtesy with which Mr. Prendergast repays that honorable mention by the First of Living Historians. After having, by his "personal courtesy" (and something more than that) carned so grateful and graceful an acknowledgment from so grand a prince of literature, this Irishman no sooner reads the book in which so flattering a notice of himself is contained, than he suddenly turns rough and rude, and even brutally barbarous. He ignores entirely the compliment to himself; and is perhaps ashamed of it. "The twistings and wrigglings of the English viper"-such is about the best language he can find for his quondam acquaintance. Mr. Prendergast adhe soon had reason to doubt the good faith of this ardent historic investigator, and thought it needful to deal with him accordingly. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, about the years 1719 and 1723, occurred certain legislative proceedings in the Colonial Parliament in Dublin, concerning which some doubts arose; and both Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Froude were at the same moment laboring in record offices to ascertain the facts and discover the documents. Mr. Prendergast found what was wanted:-I do not enter here into the odious and indecent details; but must do so before I have done with Froude. Having lighted upon the documents, the laborious Irish scholar, in all good faith, thought he was bound to communicate them to Mr. Froude. Here is his own account of this matter in a late let-

ter to the Irish journals:—
"Now for Mr. Froude's treatment of this event.— He knew he could not avoid it, or mis-state it, as he has done so many other events. For, having met Mr. Froude shortly afterwards, making his reserches in the State Paper Department at Dublin Castle, I thought it right to tell him of my discovery. But he was already aware, so be told me, of the fact, having seen the original letter in the Public Record Office, London. There was something, however, so extraordinary in the man's demeanor that I had my misgivings that he intended to misdeal with the Freeman's Journal of the 28th April, 1871. I confess I had great curiosity to see how he would treat the matter in these circumstances."

The writer then reprints some words and phrases from this book; and continues—

"Let it be remembered that I had bound him with such strong cords by publishing the entire letter beforehand that there was no possibility of his mis-stating the terms or the scope of it; and then observe the writhings and twistings of this English viper, that, nursed in his youthful sickness by the poor peasantry of Mayo, and since that day a frequent visitor to Ireland, seeks to spit his venom against us at home by publishing his book, and then immediately rushing to America to endeavor to instill into the English race abroad the same hatred he and his colleagues are filled with at home."

" WORDS THAT BURN."

I mean to tell something of the matter which was in question, before I have done: but in the meantime it is enough to arouse the sympathics of all readers in favour of Mr. Froude, by shewing the shocking manner in which his kindly overtures to Prendergest have been received. It is true, no compliment from our Historian could elevate the reputation of Mr. Prendergast, the author of the most perfect Monograph of one special and cardinal point in our Irish history : but still it seems hard that the recipent of so pretty a compliment, should have no better return to make than refusing the courtesy with both his hands, saying-"Keep off you English vipor !" Is the time indeed come when these generous tributes from one literary man to another, which give such a grace and charm to the intercourse of lefty intellects, are to become of no account? Is a gentleman who has received so flattering an enlogy from a great man justified in responding with a kick and a curse? Let a discorning public judge.

MOBLE ATTITUDE OF THE HESTORIAN. In the midst of all this tumult of abuse the First

Historian walkes serone: he is altogether impassive, this one, above all, is sure to be devoured, by the going calmly on the even tenor of his way, answering all hostile critics with disdain. Mr. Meline has light. Theg leave to commend it to them. L give my modest aid to the advertising of it. In truth wainly tried to worry him into giving some sign, making some defence in the matter of Queen Mary of Scotland and her "latest Historian." Yet the critic seems to have been aware from the first that tention of presenting the English case in the most he would get nothing out of the man. Says that inevitable citizen of Brooklyn-

"That Mr. Froude at this or at any other time would answer the charges presented in "Mary Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian," I have never expected. He cannot do it and better his position, and I am, moreover, sufficiently familiar with his "manner of fence" with crities at home to know that he would not now attempt serious responces in a case of any gravity. Mr. Froude cannot reply to my allegations, because, he says, "I able theory the belief prevalent among the Irish, am on one side of the Atlantic, and my books that Ireland was theirs, he means no sarcasm; it is and papers are on the other"; and he then repeats the plaintive wail, made several years ago in intended to be laughed at by any means, nor a fit the Pall Mall Gazette, touching his gigantic labors subject for amusement at all. The thing has an with documents and MSS. "in half a dozen landod odor of blood. Such words call up the ghosts of guages." But during all the years Mr. Froude was many generations of murdered men; and they at home among his books and papers, his most aggressive critics and those of bluntest speech succeeded no bettter than I have in obtaining answer, explanation or apology from him. In reply to the most damaging imputations, to the most offensive accusations, he had nothing to say-and, wisely, said nothing."

It is an attitude of grand disdain: but this inevitable Meline does not like it: he would prefer that the Historian would be good enough to explain some of those very numerous passages in which he has brought forward misquotations or palmed off miswere on one side, always going to favor the scoundrel he intended to whitewash, and to blacken the unhappy Papist he meant to cover with obloquy.

Father Burke, I think, in his lectures, only ventured to call in question one statement made by his opponent a statement that while the Americans Frenchmen pure and simple, including those who lious Americans. The great Dominican said he had searched for some such address, thinking very naturally that a document of so much importance though he had found, in Curry's Collection, an address testifying general loyalty. It is servile enough God knows, and it is signed certainly Fingul, Gormanstown, Dillon, Kenmare, and many others: but it says no word of America. Here is the Historian's proud rejoinder in his last lecture-

"I quoted a loyal address to George the Third. signed in the name of the whole body by the leading Irish Catholics. Father Burke says that, though fulsome in its tone, it contains no words about America. As he meets me with a contradiction, I can but insist that I copied the words which I read to you from the original in the State Paper Office, and I will read one or two sentences of it again. The address declares that the Catholics of Ireland abhorred the unnatural rebellion against his Majesty which had broken out among his American subjects that they laid at his feet 2,000,000 loyal, faithful, and affectionate hearts and hands, ready to exert themselves against his Majesty's enemies in any part of the world; that their loyalty had been always as

the dial to the sun, true though not shone upon." This last line, is the Historian very certain any rate he peremptorily shuts all mouths by saying, hinge"-I can but insist that I copied it in the State Paper office" Now, the fact is, that nobody, by this time, believes one word that the first of Living Mistorians writes or utters, upon his own authority. There are, accordingly, many still who will not believe that such a document exists,-not at least until after the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Judges have exhibited a certified copy of it, in the Chancery Office,

Four Courts, Dublin. THE HISTORIAN MARCHES OFF.

With his head high, and lofty disdain upon his countenance, this haughty creature thus finally brushes off the troublesome swarm of his assailants, and wraps himself nobly in his mantle of proof. Closing his last lecture he says :-

"I leave untouched a large number of blots which I dered that 159,800 perished in two months, or 300,but if I had not done and marked for criticism enough to him already, I shall waste my words with trying to do more; and for the future, as long as I remain in America, neither he, if he returns to the charge, ner any other assailant, must look for further answer from me. His own knowledge of his subject is wide and varied : but I can compare his workmanship to nothing so well as to one of the lives of his own Irish Saints, in which legend and reality are so strangely blended that the true aspects

of things and character, can no longer be discerned." This sarcasm about the Irish Saint is in English good taste, being addressed to an Irish Dominican Friar? The Christian Young Men rub their hands with glee, over so neat and cunning a cut administered to those superstitious Romanists. Yet, after all perhaps the Historian has not spent much of his time in studying the lives of the Irish Saints. He is more deeply read in the legend of that roundbellied French saint, the jolly "St Ampoul:" where perhaps. Father Burke cannot follow him.

The main thing which we learn most explicitly from this last paragraph is, that the malignant critics of the Historian may now consider themselves safe from the effects of his resentment. There are fifty of them; and I am now emboldened to become the fifty-first: he will not notice any of us; his sole reply to one and all being," Dixi." Very well; although I should deem it a very high honor indeed if I could any how good and budger so illustrious a person into replying, even in the most daringing manner to me, I must not think of so flattering an encounter; and as I have the Book itself before me. I can only comment upon its text as my lights may enable me. So now for the Book

THE ROOK ITSELF.

At the opening of a "section" of chapter third, the Historian, speaking of the situation of the country in the reign of James II., has this frank and satisfactory statement of the position of affairs-

"The Irish believed that Ireland was theirs: that the English were invading tyrants who had stolen their land, broken up their laws and habits, and proscribed their creed. The English believed that Ireland was a country attached, inseparably, by situation and circumstances, to the English crown; that they were compelled to govern a people who were unable or unwilling to govern themselves; and that the spoliation with which they were reproached had been forced upon them by the treachery and insubordination of the native owners. Between these two views of the same facts no compromise was

possible." Certainly not; and, indeed, everybody who has any interest in the question ought to feel obliged to the English Historian for stating the issue so clearly, and for arguing it so steadily and consistently throughout his work. Mr. Prendergast expresses the hope that The English in Ireland may be translated and published in France and in Germany as we may be very sure it will be. In the meantime we have it in very plain English; so that Americans (if they care) have the best opportunity of learning the whole case of our nation in its relation to England, upon excellent authority. I call it excellent authority for the special purpose, namely, for ascertaining the genuine sentiment of the English people, because all the author's historical books

Dean Swift, had written these chapters with the intention of presenting, the English case in the most who actually answered Mr. Mellue sinquiry by giving
grotesquely horrible and offendive point of view, he him such information as convicted the Historian of
could scarcely go begondiour Historian. One might fraud.

be almost inclined to suspect him of this malignant. I am about to prove myself, a very poor sort of
the Historian's relief. design, if the man were a wit like the Dean of St. Patrick's. But there is not a ray of humor in his intellect: and when he gravely propounds that to term the "abolishing" of the religion of a people by fines, whipping, transportation, and the gallows, a case of religious persecution is "a mere abuse of words:" and when he mentions as a wholly untenthe most serious and stolid British insolence; not are intended and calculated, to make more such ghosts for ages yet to come. If I have heretofore spoken of this man's performances in a tone somehis naked horror.

THE " NORMANS,"

There is no need for the present purpose, to examine this writer's account of the "occupation of Ireland," at the end of the twelfth century, by people whom he calls the Normans " whose peculiar mission was to govern men." The conquerers of translations, and to expound how it has happened | England, the invaders of Ireland, were, according to that all those "clerical errors," as Froude calls them, the Historian, not only Normans but Norman aristocrats. In this, as in everything else, he carefully consults and flatters the prevailing sentiment of his own people at the present day. The English cannot endure to say, or to hear, that their island was conquered in one battle by a mob of Frenchmen,were in revolt, the Irish Catholics, represented by lived in Normandy. They cannot endure to be told Lord Fingal and others, went crawling to the foot that one whole wing, and one third of William's of the throne, praying to be led against the rebel- army, consisted of Bretons : another wing of Gascons and other people of the south and centre of France. And as for the "Normans" who came over afterwards, "take charge" of Ireland, it seems to our would certainly have been printed; but he had not | English friends invidous to dwell upon the fact that found any document answering the description, al- they were not Normans at all; -you might as well call them Auvergnats or Savoyards. The Fitz-stephens and Fitzmaurices who preceded Henry II., were Geraldines, the Italian Cherardini; and their mother was the notorious Nesta, a Welsh lady of no uneasy virtue. Out of the same nest of Nesta came also Giraldus Cambrensis, the very first of the carpetbag school of writers upon Ireland. And when Henry himself came over with his Knights, he also had no title to be called a Norman aristograt, nor a Norman at all:-for in fact he was born in Anjon where his father before him was born, and his hildren after him. He became indeed Duke of Normondy, as he became King of England; yet he never called himself a Norman; and if any one had affronted him by calling him an Englishman, he would have had the insulter lashed with dogwhips.

I notice this rubbish about "Norman rulers of men," only to point out how sedulously the Historian has consulted the national vanity of his public: but I shall now apply myself to his treatment of that which he calls "the gravest event in all Irish history, the turning-point on which all that it is not a quotation from Tom Moore? At later controversies between England and Ireland

THE "WASSACRE" OF 1641.

"Those who see in that massacro the explanation and the defense of the subsequent treatment of Ireland, however unwilling to revive the memory of larly inconsistent with his professions, because inscenes which rivalled in carnage the horrors of St. Bartholomew, are compelled to repeat the evidence once held to be unreasonable." In these words (p. 83) the Historian commits himself to the whole ghastly story. He will not, indeed, insist that two hundred thousand Protestants were assassinated in six months. But if there was a certain exaggeration in the estimate of the numbers, he assures us that for these enormous figures the Catholic priests were responsible. They returned the numbers of old in two years." But as our learned Historian knows well enough that there were not so many Protestants in all Ireland, counting women and children, he thinks it best to take the cooler and calmer estimate of Lord Clarendon, who reduced the estimate to 40,000, or he is willing to take Sir William Petty's numbers, namely, 37,066. And even these figures, he save, may "seem too large." But that there was in fact a most frightful massacre perpetrated in Ulster, he feels it his duty to reaffirm; and for proof of it, in all its details, he refers to the folio volumes of aworn depositions now to be read in the library of Trinity College, "whose evidence is the eternal witness of blood which the Irish Catholics have, from that time to this, been vainly trying to wash away."

Now, I propose to show-First, that there was no massacre at all.

Second, that the Historian knows there was no massacre.

Third that he intentionally and advisedly cites 'authorities" which prove nothing and shed not a ray of light.

Fourth, that in producing Temple, Petty, Dean Maxwell and others as witnesses, he is producing those carpet-baggers who had need of establishing a 'massacre," because it was their title-deed to the reat estates afterwards confiscated:-that in short there was money in the massacre.

Fifth, that he has woven together this tissue sanguinary falsehood for the purpose of blackening and scandalizing a whole people before the civilized world, or, as he expresses it, making that gory fable "the explanation and defence of the subsequent treatment of Ireland," meaning the Penal Laws, and the whipping-post and the gallows and universal plunder of all persons who went to

Sir William Petty gathered together, out of the confiscated estates, those vast domains which his descendant, Lord Lausdowne, now possesses in Ireland. Sir John Temple was the founder of the Irish fortunes of the Temples Lords Palmerston. Dr. Maxwell was made Bishop of Kilmore, in reward for one affidavit: to be sure it was a hard one, as we shall see; but he swallowed it, and it agreed with him. Sir John Borlase, an Englishman, but a carpet bag judge on the Irish bench, had a share out of the spoil of the Papists. And these men and many others like them, and their dependants, could not afford to let the "massacre" be questioned at all; it was on the massacre they lived and were providing for their little families: if any man at that time doubted the massacre they would have his blood.

PROTESTANTS, GOOD AND BAD.

Indeed, in the last Lecture of the Historian, he refers to the Rev. Ferdinando Warner, a very respectable clergyman of the Church of . England, and author of a History of Ircland, who made, a most careful examination into the alleged murders of the newgoverning body would have supreme control Protestants, and reduces them to two thousand one hundred people—a heavy hecatomb enough, one might think: but it will not answer our Historian's purpose at all; he cannot come down to so low a limit to Cardinal Cullen's power of increasing the figure: he does not know but that the next Pretes, number of affiliated "sectarian seminaries," and tant may whittle it down to nothing. So he treats Mr Wainer's estimate with a pooh-pooh, and actually governing body. The writer in the very Conserva-says (I quote the World's very good report) "I am tive organ evidently fears that the majority might have an enormous currency in that country; and sorry to say I have known many Protestants entirely eventually attain to proportionate representation

unable to distinguish truth from falsehood." Indeed the Historian is utterly disgusted at such a Prothe Historian is universy unsuperson as buch a "Pro-testant" as this, who tries to cut and lop away the whole foundation on which the treatment of Ireland my modest aid to the advertising of it. In truth, whole toundation of which such a Protestant is no if some Irishman, possessed of the grim humour of is grounded and justified. Such a Protestant is no if some Irishman, possessed of the grim humour of is grounded and justified. Such a Protestant is no if some Irishman, possessed of the grim humour of is grounded and justified. Such a Protestant is no if some Irishman, possessed of the grim humour of is grounded and justified. Such a Protestant is no if some Irishman, possessed of the grim humour of is grounded and justified.

Protestant, according to the Historian's religious test for the task I have undertaken and the end I have set before me are to demonstrate to all rational and fair-minded people, that this individual purporting to be a Historian, has, both by his Lectures and his Book, deliberately falsified the very History which he undertook to elucidate; that he has used his researches of years with the cold malignity of a spider, to involve his intended victim in an inextricable network of black falsehood; referring to his "facts" to authorities he knew to be worse them worthless; presenting those pretended authorities to his readers as trustworthy and undeniable; suppressing in general, or else disparaging (as of no consequence) all evidence which born against his bloody plan; and that he has done all this with a certain "purpose fixed as the stars'-to what like levity, I drop that tone from the present use a fine expression of his own; but in fact I prefer moment, and proceed to expose the Historian in all my own illustration to his, my own spider to his star :- and that this settled purpose was, to cover with execration and to overwhelm with a load of calumny, a generation of men, all dead two or three hundred years ago in such sort as to cast a shadow of horror over their children and their children's children, even to the ninth and tenth generation. I know it may be suggested that the motive of his labour was perhaps no worse then to ensure a vast circulation for his Book, by flattering the conceit of his own people and feeding their bitterest and dearest national passion: let those who find this a good excuse give to the Historian all the benefit of it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY BILL. - DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLIC PRELATES .- At the meeting of the prelates assembled at Marlborough-street Pre-Cathedral, Dublin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :and a petition signed by all present :-

Resolutions of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. assembled for the consideration of the proposed Irish University Bill.

"1. That, viewing with alarm the widespread uin caused by godless systems of education, and adhering to the declarations of the Holy Sec, we reiterate our condemnation of mixed education as fraught with danger to that Divine faith which is to be prized above all earthly things : for 'without faith it is impossible to please God' (Heb. xi. 6), and what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" (Mat.

"2. That whilst we sincerely desire for the Cath. olic youth of Ireland a full participation in the advantages of University Education, and in the honors. prizes, and degress intended for the encouragement of learning, we are constrained by a sense of the duty we owe to our flocks to declare that the plan of University Education now before Parliament, as being framed on the principle of mixed and purely secular education, is such as Catholic youth cannot avail themselves of without danger to their faith and morals."

"3. That the distinguished proposer of this Bill, proclaiming, as he does, in his opening speech, that the condition of Roman Catholies in Ireland in regard to University Education is 'miserably badscandalously bad, and professing to redress this adlitted grievance, brings forward a measure singustend of redressing, it perpetuates that grievance upholding two out of three of the Queen's Colleges, and planting in the metropolis two other great teaching institutions the same in principle with the Queen's Colleges."

" 4. That, putting out of view the few Catholics who may avail themselves of mixed education, the new bill, without its being avowed, in point of fact gives to Protestant Episcopaliums, to Presbyterians, and to the new sect of Secularists, the immense cadowments for university education in this countryto Trinity College some £50,000 or more, with splendid buildings. Library and Museum—to the new University £50,000, to the Cork College, £10,000, to the Belfast College, £10,000, while to the Catholic University is given nothing; and, furthermore, the Catholic people of Iroland, the great majority of the nation, and the peorest part of it, are left to provide themselves with er-lowments for their colleges out of their own resources."

" 5. That, this injustice is aggravated by another circumstance. The measure provides that the degrees and prizes of the new University shall be open to Catholics: but, it provides for Catholics no endowed Intermediate Schools, no endowment for their one college, no well-stocked library, museum, or other collegiate requsites, no professorial stall, none of the means for coping on fair and equal terms with their Protestant or other competitors; and then, Catholics, thus over-weighted, are told that they are free to contend in the race for university prizes and distinctions."

"6. That, as the legal owners of the Catholic University, and at the same time acting on behalf of the Catholic people of Ireland for whose advantage and by whose generosity it has been established, in the exercise of that right of ownership, we will not consent to the affiliation of the Catholic University to the new University unless the proposed scheme be largely modified; and we have the same objection to the affiliation of other Catholic colleges in Ircland.

"7. That we invite the Catholic clergy and laits of Ireland to use all constitutional means to oppose the passing of this bill in its present form, and to call on their Parliamentary representatives to give it the most energetic opposition."

"8. That now more than ever it behoves the Catholic University, the only institution of the kind in the country where Catholic youth can receive uni versity education based upon religion.

"9. That we address to the Imperial Parliament petitions embodying these resolutions, and praying for the amendment of the Bill." Signed on behalf of the meeting.

† PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman † GEORGE CONROY, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. Secre-† JAMES MACDEVITT, Bishop taries. of Raphoe, Presbytery Marlborough-street,

28th Feb., 1873.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE UNIVERSITY BILL.-The Daily Express says " the cardinal principle of the Bill is neither more nor less then an expedient for giving to the Ultramontane party a paramount influence over University education, in a form which is hoped will not violently offend the just susceptibilities of the Euglish people"—the Express does not explain what Irish education has specially to do with English susceptibilities, or prejudices—and it bases its estimate of the measure on the circumstance that would-according to its view-" be very largely composed of Ultramontanes," there being no limit to the number of affiliated colleges, and, therefore, no through them the power of his "nominees" in the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 28, 1873.

The Keening Mail expresses a hope that the measure may neither be rashly condemned nor rashly acmsy named thinks the prospect of a settlement of cepted. It thinks the prospect of a settlement of cepton grevious question would even justify some ench a grant some grant some justiny some merifice. It objects, however, to "the transfer of the manner interval of twenty years." It hopes that the proposal to omit from the curriculum " the that the purposes important subjects of human two nigues, history and ethics, will be met, "not knowledge argument, but with derisive laughter." with serious arguments, and with ucrisive inighter."
The Belfast News Letter says that "the University The negun visit be practically nothing more then an examining will be proverned by a board nominated by the of National In the case of Father O'Keefe. Finally, It now done that the result would be to "degrade University teaching, by placing stramontane restrictions on the curriculum." The Northern Whig and discover in the scheme nothing savouring of good, and, as an honest and careful attempt to settle the question, ought to be impartially considered." The Londonderry Sentinel admits that the plan is not so severe as it anticipated; but it does not think it will settle the question. It considers that the tendency of the scheme is towards denominational edication. The Cork Constitution, also Protestant, says there is one remarkable merit in the proposal namely, that it makes it no unworthy concession to the Ultramoutanes, except the idiotic exclusion of history and mental and moral science. It does offered for the Catholic University. The Waterford Daily Mail says it is a measure which will not satisfy any section of the Irish people.

On the other side, the Freeman's Journal justy observes that "the rights of conscience are to be carefully preserved by the exclusion of religion!" It next epitomises the scheme as follows: "A purely secular university, endowed with £50,000 a year; two more godless colleges with £10,000 a year each: Magee College dependent on its present resources; and the college, called the Catholic University for Ireland, dependent for every farthing of its revenues on the roluntary contributions of the people of Ireon the tolundary extended and it is proposed it its land. "And," the Freeman adds, "Mr. Gladstone is opposed to the imposition of civil disabilities on account of religious convictions,' and is the charapion of religious equality! Our knowledge of metaphysics is not sufficiently profound to enable us to reconcile his scheme with his theory." The Cork Examiner says Mr. Gladstone has achieved an oratorical as well as an statesmanlike triumph. The measure does not give educational equality to the Catholics, but, so far as it goes, it is all distinct

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE GALWAY ELECTION PRO-OBEDINGS.-In answer to Mr. Mitchell Henry, the Marquis of Martington said that, "in consequence of the failure of the recent prosecutions with reference to the Galway Election inquiry, the Attorney-Genethe conclusion that there was no reasonable hope of consulting with the English as well as with the Irish law officers of the Crown, had determined to abandon any further proceedings in the matter."-The comments of the Irish Press on the collapse of the Galway prosecutions are as diversified as such valued-as the foundation of all true liberty-can look on these State trials and their attendant circumstances without deep sorrow and regret." The Freeman's Journal says the verdict arrived at in the It alludes to what it terms "the feelings of just indignation which the Bishop's treatment evoked," and expresses surprise that on the unsupported testimony of Carter, in the teeth of the Bishop's sworn denial, the Crown proceeded with the trial. Of the and it adds that __" Mr. Palles, the Attorney-General, did his duty with all possible gentleness, and justly received the compliments of the defendant's counsel. The prosecutions have done much to show that some of Mr. Justice Keogh's invectives were undeserved, and that it would have been better for himself and for us all had he been content to unseat Captain Nolan in a judicial spirit, without entering on personal matters of a very painful and invidious character." The Cork Examiner says the institution of the prosecutions was a blunder on the part of the Government, the cause of which, it thinks, is explained by the fact that they "were instituted under political pressure." It adds,—"The Government have to estisfy the demands of the rabid enemies of Catholicism, who form a considerable element of the English Liberal party, and they dare not do common justice to a Catholic Bishop. Mr. Justice Keogh had succeeded in inflaming the passionate hatred of Catholicism which still lives in the breasts of large numbers of the English people, and Mr. Gladstone had to pacify the mob by bringing at least one Bishop to trial. The issue has not been advantageous to the enemies of the Church. Their blow has missed, and Catholicism as represented by its ministers has come out of the ordeal stronger and more resplendent than before. The prosecution has served merely to educe a triumphant refutation of the charges which have been made against the Galway priests, and to place beyond the reach of calumny the character of the blameless prelates of the Irish Church." Mr. Gladstone, the Examiner aids, has by these prosecutions "aroused a deep sense of resentment in Ireland;" and it advises him to hasten to make amends by definitively abandoning the rest of the prosecutions. The news of Bishop Duggan's acquittal was hailed with great rejoicing at Ballinasloe and Loughrea, and the people of Traice, county Kerry, also gave vent to their feelings by illuminating their houses, burning tar barrels, lighting bonfires, and parading the streets, accompanied by a band, until a late hour on Wednesday night. Mr. Justice Morris is about to visit Galway, his native town, for the first time in his capacity of Judge of Assizes, and has accepted a cordial invitation to a public banquet, which it has been resolved to hold in honor of the occasion .- Times Cor.

There is perhaps nothing more remarkable in the doings of the Irish people than the manner in which they seem to discharge one duty for faith and country quite irrespective of any previous effort in the same direction. Our columns contained a remarkable proof of this yesterday. The diocese of Cloyne is engaged building a magnificent Cathedral. The building is one upon a scale such as that we observe in these Continental countries where the State bears the charges of the support of the clergy, and the princes and nobles of the land vie with each other in enriching the temples of religion. Here, it is unnecessary to say, no such aids exist, but that has not damped the confidence of the Bishop in his people, for the most part composed of the humbler classes; nor has it checked the progress of the noble edifice. But it must be confessed it was a heavy drain upon the resources of the diocese. Yet did it check the generosity of the people when their hearts

the contributions of the diocese of Cloyne to the Galway Vindication Fund, amounting to a sum no less than £540. This was really a grand gift. A people so thoroughly impressed with devotion to a sacrifice. It objects, honores, to state nominees the management of the University to State nominees the management of the University to State nominees which they set their hearts whathan it cause, so ready to make great personal sacrifices, interest of the religion in whose cause they have so much suffered and so proudly triumphed, or in that of the dear land they have loved with such an abiding constancy.-Cork Examiner.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.-The administration of justice on the basis of religious equality, in 1873, under a Liberal Government and a Cathbody, to be governments, no doubt, "would be men olic Lord Chancellor. Total population in 1371, Ministry." The members, no doubt, "would be men olic Lord Chancellor. Total population in 1371, 217,992. Catholics, 165,063; Protestants (of all definitions). 52,992 of the highest constance. Dut, are the members of the Board journal in question, "are the members of the Board in meminations), 52,988. Magistrates, Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants, 145; Magistrates and lef National Education," and overy one knows what is the case of Father O'Keefe. Finally. Deputy Lieutenants, Protestants, 141. Magistrates, &c., Catholic, 4. Magistrates, Reverend, Protestants, 5 : Magistrates, Reverend, Catholics, 0; Stipendiary Magistrates, Protestants, 2. Stipendiary Magistrates, Catholics, 0. Magistrates to population can discover in the Scholme and Scholme and Scholment endowment. The measure "shocks no —1 to every 1,592 inhabitants. Protestant Magisconcurrent enuovation and harm, will effect much trates—I to every 375 Protestants. Catholic Maprellands on honest and careful attempt to settle Liberal government can, at least, make five parish priests magistrates, and give us one stipendiary a Catholic, or send down half a dozen It. I., constables with commission of the peace. As to its being religious equality the above speaks for itself.—Cor. Belfast Examiner and Northern Star.

THE IRISH ASSIZES .- Our Dublin Correspondent writes under date Feb. 26 :- "The Lord Chief Justice opened the Commission at Nenagh yesterday, and in charging the jury observed upon the satisof history and mental and instance of the position and in courging the jury observed upon the satis-not think Cardinal Cullen will ascept the position factory state of the country as appeared from the calendar and the constabulary returns. The cases for trial were few, and the offences generally unimportant. One of them was a charge of harboring a felon who had not been arrested, and in another case both the prosecutor and the traverser had disappeared. His Lordship thought if they never appeared the loss would not be very severe. He commented upon the fact that since the last Assizes there had been no fewer than 966 cases of intoxication, but congratulated the grand jury upon the improvement of the county in other respects, and expressed a hope that if he presided on a future occasion he might find that the vice of drunkenness had been rooted out by the action of the clergy and gentry and the good sense of the people themselves, and that he should find the calendar a blank and claim his perquisite."-Times.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND ACT,-A bill intituled an Act to Amend the landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, 33 and 34 Vic., chap. 46, was issued on the 18th ult. It is as follows:—"Whereas, by the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, '79, section 3, it is enacted that where the tenant of any holding held by him under a tenancy created after the passing of the said act is not entitled to compensation under sections 1 and 2 of the said act, or either of such sections, or if entitled does not seek compensation under said sections, or either of them, and is disturbed in his holding by the act of the landlord, na for Ireland, after consulting with all the counsel he should be entitled to such compensation for the who had been engaged by the Crown, had come to loss which the court shall find to be sustained by him by reason of quitting his holding, to be paid obtaining convictions in any of the remaining cases. by the landlord as the court may think fit, according Under these circumstances the Government, after to the scale therein mentioned, and subject to the proviso in the said act contained. And it is enacted that any contract made by a tenant, by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under the third section of the said act, shall, so far as recomments usually are in matters involving party lates to such claim, be void both at law and in considerations. The Daily Express says that "no equity; but that this provision shall be subject to one who values freedom of election as it should be the enactment contained in the said Act relating to the partial exemption of certain tenancies, and should remain in force for twenty years from the 1st day of January, 1871, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine, And wherecase of the Bishop will be approved by the unan- as by section 12 of the said Act it is enacted that a imous voice of the Irish Bar and the Irish public. tenant of a holding which is not proved to be subject to the Ulster tenant right custom, or such other usage as therein mentioned, whose holdings, in Ireland is valued under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an annual value of not less than £50, should not be entitled Lord Chief Justice's part in the trial it says that to make any claim for compensation under the said the scales of justice were never more evenly Act in cases where the tenant has contracted in balanced" than in his Lordship's charge to the jury. writing with his landlord that he will not make any The Northern Whig says the acquittal was most just, such claim. And Whereas it is expedient that owners of land in Ireland who have or should hav any land in their own actual occupation, should be enabled to let the same without being subject to any claim for disturbance at the expiration of such letting. In case the person taking such lands under such letting shall agree in writing to forego such claim, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-ist-Any owner of lands in Ireland, being in the actual occunation of such lands, and willing to let the same, and any person willing to take such lands may mutually enter into and make a contract of tenancy in writing excluding the claim of the tenaut or his representatives to any compensation for disturbance under the 3rd section of the said recited Act; and every contract in writing so made and entered into shall be valid and effectual, according to the terms thereof, anything in the third section of the said Act to the countrary notwithstanding.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas opened the Assizes for the county Meath, and addressed the grand jury in very different terms from those in which he charged them three years ago. He expressed great pleasure in informing them that the business they would have to discharge would be very light. The state of the county was very much improved, and the calendar was light. He thought it right to say, however, that some offences had been committed-such as the sending of threatening letters-as to which the Crown had not obtained sufficient evidence to sustain an indictment. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Jury :-" We, the Grand Jury of the County of Meath, assembled at Spring Assizes, 1873, beg to protest strongly against the Jurors (Ireland) Act 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 65, as an Act most complicated and most expensive to county rates, and calculated to impede the administration of justice."

VALUATION OF IRELAND. - The Treasury Bill brought in by Mr. Baxter for a revised valuation of Ireland, by which the valuation is expected to be raised nearly three millions sterling, and the property tax increased in proportion, will be actively opposed. Such valuation is highly desirable in connection with the Land Act, the Franchise, the Grand Jury, and the Local Government Act, but there is no confidence in the present Valuation Department for such a duty.

· RE-DISTRIBUTION OF SRATS .- Mr. Pim has caused comprehensive and most important returns to be made regarding the distribution of electoral strength in Ireland with a view of recasting upon a more equitable basis all the Irish constituencies, for which the returns supply ample materials:

Mr. Justice Barry opened the Commission at Longford, and in his charge to the Grand Jury rocould be desired, with the exception of the Ballymahon district, where there was a very decided manifestation of criminality. Threatening letters had been received and notices posted which were calculated to excite alarm.

Three shabbily dressed men who, from their accent, are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank. astive land were spoken to them? By no means. Cork, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank of the leading consellor the prosecution, he put a simple spoken to them? By no means. Cork, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank of the leading consellor the prosecution, he put a of sympathy and kindness; and they were always, stinct will suggest a mode and manner which will suggest a mode and the leading consellor the leading consellor the leading consellor the leading consellor the prosecution, he put a of sympathy and kindness; and they were always. They did not in that ofty. They are supposed to be parties who like the leading consellor the le

GREAT BRITAIN.

COAL.—The maintenance of prices of Goal such as we have been accustomed to is the condition of our supremacy as a manufacturing nation. Cheap Coal is cheap labour. The latent energy of Coal, stored up for unumbered thousands of years in our subterranean treasure-houses, is the motive force of all our great manufactures. If we lose this, we are indeed forlorn. Why is it that raw cotton comes from the Southern States of America to be spun into the fabrics which are exported to the East Indies, the native home of the cotton plant? Why is it that wool is brought from Australia to England to be woven into broadcloth that is sent back to Australia in the shape of ready-made clothes? Why is it that tin from Banca, that copper from Chili and Australia, that sugar from the Antilles and the Mauritius, are poured into England in their rough and unmannfactured condition to be smelted and refined and adapted for use by those who require them? It is not because we have an unusual supply of labour. Other countries-Ireland, for example-have ample supplies of labour; and, indeed, the reserve supplies of labour are everywhere abundant, and are always forthcoming where there are means of employing them to advantage. We have developed supplies of labour for this reason, and for this reason onlythat we have the means of setting it to work. We owe our position simply to this-that we have got at hand the piled-up natural force in directing which human labour is most efficiently employed, that the substance in which this force is accumulated is in itself so bulky and cumbrous that it is less toilsome to bring the raw materials to it to be converted into the finished product than to carry it to the place of production of the raw materials to manufacture them there; and it follows that if through the diminution of our store the basis of manufacture can no longer be obtained from our mines with the same facility as from other reserves the homes of production will shift with the shifting cheapness of Coal. The centre of gravity of the industrial world will always be found where the labour of appropriating the motive forces of nature is least, This is, at all events, the principle of migration of industry. Men cannot without some delay transport themselves in nations from one field to another, as the return they obtain for their industry varies: there is a good deal of friction impeding the migration of races; but the course of change always tends to pursue the bounty of Nature, and we can often see the ripple of the movement before the current has reached its full force,-Times

CONTINENTAL ARMIES - The Borsen Zeitung of Berlin publishes an account of the millitary forces of the great powers of Europe, from which it draws the conclusion that "several of the Powers which have hitherto been ranked as of the first-class will, in consequence of their millitary devolopment not having kept pace with that of other great Powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria and England, and also with Italy." The strongest military Power, says the writer, is Russia. The Russian army, which hitherto consisted of 778 battaliens (equal to 77) German ones), is now raised to 223 regiments of infantry with 684 battalions 228 ritle battalions: 250 reserve battalions under the new army organization, 72 reigments of the Guard and of cavalry of the line, 50 reignments of Don Cossacks (for service in Europe) with 660 squadrons, and 308 batteries of eight guns each. Of this force 96 battalions, 20 squadrons, and 16 batteries belong to the Caucasian or Asiatic army, so that their remains a force of \$16 battalions on active service, and 250 reserve battalions for disposal in Europe. Next comes Germany. This Power, reckening only the troops which are ready for the field, has 148 reigments of the guard and infantary of the line (equal to 444 battalions), 24 rifle battalions, 862 battalions of the Landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments with 556 squadrons, and 382 battaries (including 72 reserves) of six guns each. The French army will, under the new organization, consists of, 148 infantry reigments (including four Turcos reignments) and 30 rifle batfallons, making in all 518 battallous on active service and 388 reserve battalions. To these must be added 64 cavalry reigments with 334 squadrons and 360 batteries of six guns each. Austria has only 80 infantary reigments, (249 battalions), 40 rith battalions, 41 calvary reigments, and 176 battaries of six gans each. Her 160 reserve and 140 Landwehr battalions are as yet raw troops, which it would take some time to train for active service. The talian army is similar in strength to that of Austria It consists of 80 infantary reigments, 10 of Bersaglieri, 20 of cavalry and 10 of artillery, 270 battalions in all-and 160 batteries of six guns each, The last of the European States as a millitary Power, concludes the Borson Zeibing, is England which can only muster for service in Europe 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and cight guns each,-Pall Mall Gazette.

HUNTING PARSONS .- There are hunting farmers and hunting parsons, clergymen who make the chase the business of their life, and who get a day with the hounds as an agreable relief to their professional toils. There is not much to be said in favor of the former order, which has, by the way, nearly become extinct. It survives in Wales and in North Devon vet, and curious are the authentic stories which might be narrated about these enthusiastic heroes of top boots and spur. There is a little village in North Devon where, till within a very fow years, the meet of the staghounds used to be given out from the reading-desk every Sunday after the first lesson. Years ago, when one who is now a veteran mongst the fox-hunting cleries of that neighbourhood first entered upon his new dutier, he was seized with a desire to reform the ways of the natives and the practices of the priests. Installed in his new living, he determined to forswear bounds and hunting entirely. He even carried his orthodoxy to such a point as to institute daily services which at first, however, were very well attended. Gradually his congregation fell off, much to the grief of the enthusiastic pastor. One-day, observing his church-wardens lingering in the aisle after the service had been concluded, he went up and asked them whether they could at all inform him of the origin of the declension. "Well, sir," said one of the worthies addressed, "we were a going to speak to you about the same thing. You see, sir, the parson of this parish do always keep hounds. Mr. Froude, he kept foxhounds; Mr. Bellew, he kept harriers, and least ways we always expect the parson of this parish to keep a small cry of summit." Whereupon the rector expressed his entire willingness to contribute a sum to the support "of a small cry" of harriers, provided his congregation found the remainder The experiment was tried and was completely successful, nor after that day had the new rector reason to complain of a deficiency in his congregation .-From " Hunting in the Midlands," in London Society.

THE NORTH FLEST DISASTER. - Remarkable Coincidence.-The following curious circumstance in connection with the loss of the "North Fleet," was recently published in the London papers : Captain Ontes, who was the actual commander of the "North-Fleet" up to within a few hours of the ship's sailing, had been fretting and furning in the toils which the Tichborne case had cast around him as being an important witness against the "Claimmarked that the state of the county was all that ant." Captain Oates is the only man living who saw Roger Tichborne safe on board the "Bella" at Rio, bound for New York, and he was subprensed by the counsel for the young heir as soon as the claim of the popularly esteemed Sir Roger was put in. When the "North Fleet" was ready for sea,

over his head. When the lawyers heard that the "North Fleet" was about to sail they intimated to Captain Oates that he was "wanted" in April, and must not sail, under heavy penalties. "Fine me £200 or £300 if you like," said Captain Oates; "but I must sail in the 'North Fleet' on Saturday next." No," said Mr. Hawkins, the Counsel for the Crown, we must have your body in Court, and if you attempt to sail you will be arrested." After a hasty consultation with his brother owners (Captain Oates had a share in the ship), it was decided to give the command to Captain Knowles, who had sailed with Captain Oates for five years, and of whom a very high opinion was held.

CHAMPAGER FOR COLLIERS.—To show the shameful and lookless extravagance of the colliers, and we are afraid of many other working-men now earning high wages, we relate the following anecdote for the truth of which we can youch. A gentleman a few days ago was at a small inn, in fact a "public," in a country district in Staffordshire, when he observed the landlord arranging a quantity of champagne Astonished at this, he asked the landled for what it was intended: "Oh," he said, "wait a little and you will see!" The gentleman a short time, when wait ed three colliers, begrimmed with coal-dust and smoking short pipes, came in. "What shall us ave?" said one. "Oh, Fizz: that's the stuff!" said his mate. These three fellows had a bottle of champagne apiece, for which they paid 15s.

The Earl of Carnaryon has called the attention of the House of Lords to the alledged sufferings of cortain Warwickshire labourers who have been induced to go out to Brazil. Recently various agencies have been making streamous efforts to induce English and Irish labourers to emigrate to Brazil What the Government can do in the matter is not as yet very clear. No Brazilian agent or speculator can decoive innocent Warwickshire peasants more than Mormon propagandists, who are continually drafting off ship-loads of ignorant English and Welsh peasants converted to polygamy and the blasphemous doctrines of Brigham Young; but the Government has never checked tham.

London, March 17 .- The declaration by the Irish eople of this city in favour of Home Rule for Ireland and amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number of people. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder but there was no disurbance, except in a case where an excited Irishman attacked one of the Grenadier Guards, because the latter had on a red coat. In the scufile which ensued one arm of the soldier was broken.

According to the London journals the increasing high price of coal in England is continuing to affect seriously the iron manufacturing busines of that country. In one district the fires of some three hundred furnaces, or one-seventh of the whole number in England, were recently extinguished in one week, while the price of iron is now twelve shillings a ton higher than in January.

UNITED STATES.

Great outcry has been raised against the city of New York, on account of the swindling of a few millions. It was a dirty "Ring!" We were not in it, either as partner, or as tool. It was very dirty, in its appearance, and we found no points of assimilation to it. Its chief was Mr. Tweed, his formularies were not Puritanical. They were: "You know how it is yourself!" and " What are you going to do about it!" The public, thus defied, has not done anything worth speaking of "about it," and won't; and can't! The swindles of the Tweed, Oakey Hall, & Co, New York "Ring" are but as a first measure in a bucket, to the swindles of the Puritan Congress, at Washington. But the swindles of the New York City " Ring" failed for want of one thing. Its members were rogues, but they had not learned the double-shuffle of Puritan hypocrisy.-They recognised their stealings. They put no sniftle of pious purposes, as a shain guard for their misdoings .- N. Y. Freeman.

A large body of the Knights of St. Crispin was recently on a strike in Cincinnati, during which it transpired that the Catholic priests had objected to the order as being a secret society. A member of the Moulder's Union addressed a letter to Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, upon the question of the propriety of becoming a member of a Trade's Union, to which he received the following

" Cincinnati, February 21, 1873.

"Having learned from, as it appears, from good authority, that an oath is exacted as a condition of membership of the Moulder's Union, I here say plainly that no Catholic can unite with this or any other association requiring such an oath. "John B. Pencell."

-U. S. Catholic Register.

A London despatch, alluding to the "immense frauds" on the Bank of England, says " it is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers." To which the Chicago Times remarks, "Quite likely. Indeed, if the frauds were more 'immense,' it might be suspected that an extra session of the American Congress had been in London. But as it is believed that the frauds will not be found to exceed \$1,000,000, this suspicion is hardly warranted. Congress can do a great deal better than that at home, and save mile-age and sea-

The present Freshman class in Yale College is obviously composed of young men who are predestined for the industry of politics, and who may be expected to turn up in Congress one of these days, most of them, probably, from Kansas. The other day there was an election for class deacous, at which the whole class assembled to the number of forty. A ballot was had, and it was found that just seventy votes had been cast! If we remember rightly it is at Yale that there is a school of politica as well.

If the length of tope wherewith Stokes and Foster may ultimately be suspended should be measured by length of legal, judicial and executive proceedings, their gallows destiny would stretch out to the crack of doom. In view of these delays and the frequency or homicides, one of two things ought to be done forthwith. Either let capital punishment be abolished and some surer penalty adopted, or else let speedy justice wait on clear conviction of murder. Celerity and certainty in the execution of law are half the value of a sentence. Moreover, the community would like to know whether persons are to be protected or must protect themselves .-Boston Transcript.

An Indianapolis woman learning that her husband was endeavoring to obtain a divorce, astonished him by confronting him in the street with a revolver, and remarking "If you want a divorce I'll give you a good one," shooting him in the face. The ball glanced, and so made a painful but not dangerous wound.

UNTUTORED ORATORD,-A contributor to the New York Ind pendent r calls some pleasant reminiscences of Southern pulpit cloquence: "When I first went South, forty years since, I used frequently on a Sabbath morning to ride several miles in the country to attend the "Piney Woods churches." The audience was mostly composed of the poor white population, many of whom could neither read nor write. It was pleasing to see them collect for worship In fact, these stated monthly meetings were the only

it. They were honest, faithful men, and presched the saving doctrines of Christianity with much ferver and boldness. To one who had been brought up in New England, under the Paritanical precision and sanctity of that age, some of their sermons remarks, and exhertations were extremly ludicrous and shocking, a volume of which I have laid away in my memory, and which have often been as good an antidote for dyspepsia as is Mark Twin's " Innocents Abroad," or his description of a "Mexican Plug." I will cite a few instances of my first experience. One of them, after autouncing the text, requested the strictest attention, as "he intended to preach in a manner so plain that even the women and niggers would understand." Auother, as an introduction to his discourse, said that his critter had died that week, and that his children had been sick, that his crop was in the grass, and he had not been able to give a moment's thought to the sermon. Consequently, he would be compelled to depend entirely on the teachings of the Spirit, and he expected it would be pretty poor stuff." In the closing prayer he besought the Lord to wake them all up to a sense of duty, and then and there to come down upon them with all His ponderosity." A class-meting followed the sermon and other exercises. One old lady was asked if she felt that she loved the Lord Jesus Christ. "Well, brother," said she, "I don't know that I have anything again Him." An old man, apparently near the and of life's journey, was asked if he was willing to die. He said; "As he never took to strangers, and was acquainted here, he would rather stay, if he could." A preacher who had recently lost his wife, after commenting upon her great moral worth, concluded with the following pathetic remarks: " My dear brethren and sisters, for six long months before my poor wife's death she suffered from divers diseases and torments. If she tuck medicine for one ailment it was sure to interflict with another, and the last case was worse than the first. But rhenmaty pains and a codicil of the brain tack her off. But, thank God. she had breath to the very last, and went a shouting clear through to glory. My brethren, I'va lost sheep and I've loft cows, but I tell you the death of my wife was the worst lick I ever got. I still feel like an orphin, and for one whole mouth after I put her away I felt like I could fall down and go to sleep anywhere." Another ministerial brother, who married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: "My dear brethren and sisters, my grief was greather than I could bear. 1 turned every way for peace and comfort but none come. I sarched the Scriptures from (Imisee to Riverlations, and found plenty of promises to the widder, but nary one to the widderer. And so I took that the good Lord didn't waste any sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort himself: and having a first-rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so, and would do the same thing again. Besides, my brethren, I considered that pour Patsey was just as dead as she would ever be."

Graveyards are just as inclancholy places of resort now as they were when the sensitive Gray wrote his Elegy; but in Kansas a cometery pourt be particularly doleful p'a e. Bishop Vail of that ediocese tells of walking in one little God's some there, and of being informed by the undertaker that the occupants of twenty-six graves-there were only twentyseven in all-were killed in affrays, or, as the guide neatly put in, "died and were buried with their boots on." Curiously enough, the only tenant of that graveyard who enjoyed a natural death was a

One of the Ohio papers tells about a brave little boy out there who found a rail broke on the mitroad track, and perceiving the peril in which the train would be placed if it should come dashing past without warning, sat out on the tence for five long hours in the bitter winter cold, in order that he might carry the first news of the accident to his father, who is local editor of a paper published in the neighboring village,

The late Mr. Seward once wrote; "I am not more confident of any truth than I am of this, that no republican government can stand that has not for its chief support the morality and virtue of the people. I am equally confident that morality and virtuo can only be maintained by teaching the Christian religion. Hence it is that as a magistrate I deem it a solemn duty, on all proper occasions, to bear testimony to the sanctions of this religion."

Cases of trickings spiralic are reported in Cleveland. Ohio, in a German family accustomed to eating sausages made of raw pork. There are those who think that, whether cooked or uncooked, pork is not fit food for a human beings; but why, after all the warnings of tricking, and all the developments of the culinary art, even stupid folks should go on eating meat raw, passes our comprehension.

At a Georgia revival meeting they search all applicants for admission to the "mourner's bench." and the proceeds, in the shape of bowie knives and revolvers, are railled off, at the close of the services. for the benefit of the missionary fund,

The seven wonders of the world are among the traditions of childhood, and yet it is a remarkable fact that ninety-nine persons out of one hundred who might be asked the question, could not name them. They are the Pyramids-the mystery of the past—the enigma of the present—and the cuduring for the future ages of this world. The temple, the walls and the hanging gardens of Babylen, the most celebrated city in Assyria, and the residence of the kings of that country after the destruction of Nineveh. The Chryselephantine statue of Jupiter Olympius, the most renowned work of Phideas, the illustrious artist of Greece. The statue was formed of gold, and was sitting on a throne almost touching the summits of the temple, which was seventy feet high, The Temple of Diana at Ephesus which was 220 years in building; and which was 425 feet in length 220 feet in breadth, and supported by 127 marble columns of the Ionic order, sixty feet high. The Mausoleum at Halicurnassus, creeted in the memory of Mansolus, the King of Cairia, by his wife Artemesia, B. C. 353. The Phares at Afexandria, a lighthouse erected by Ptolemy Soter at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. It was 550 feet high, and could be seen at the distance of one handred miles, and upon which was inscribed "King Ptolemy, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." Lastly, the Colussus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, 105 Grecian feet in height, and which was to be located at the entrance of one of the city of Phodes.

ELOQUENCE.-No man can be eloquent if he speaks laboriously, because, instead of being carried away with the subject, the hearers are in painful sympathy with the speaker. In the estimation of some, eloquence is more a test of physical strength than anything else; it is voice, and nothing more. It is the earnest, but undemonstrative manner, which carries away the hearer. Who ever heard of a judge pronouncing sentence of death with stamping feet, with menning less gesture, and with thundering vociferation? It is the soft atterance of irrepressible emotion which brings tears to the eyes of those who seldom weep. A man who feels deeply, can speak an hour, without appreciative effort; while in the same time, the heartless vociferator will be bathed in perspiration. Many a case of incurable "Throat Ail" has resulted from boisterous speaking. Let all those, then, whose "whole stock in trade" is their voice, learn this pratical lesson. Be deeply impressed with the importance of your subject, let your whole heart be in it; imbue yourself with a full opportunities they over had for exchanging words sense of your high responsibility and usture and in-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 28, 1873.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1873.

Friday, 28-Precious Blood of Our Lord. Saturday, 29—0f the Feria. Sunday, 30—Passion Sunday.

Monday, 31-Of the Feria. **АРВИ-1873.** Tuesday, 1-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 2-St. Francis of Paula, C.

Thursday, 3-Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Having failed in his attempts to organise a Ministry from amongst his friends and political followers, Mr. D'Israeli recommended the Queen to call back Mr. Gladstone, and the last named has in consequence announced to the country that he and his colleagues resume

There was a very serious riot at Wolverhampton, on the 18th, betwixt the English and Irish miners employed in the coal mines of that district. Fire-arms were freely used, and many of the combatants were seriously wounded, though as yet no deaths have been reported. We are not in possession of all the details; but in so far as we can gather from the reports sent us by cable, it would seem that the quarrel originated in the jealousy of the English miners, who insisted upon the dismissal of the Irish miners. The full truth has not however yet reached us. A great number of persons have been arrested.

Another serious defeat of the Carlists is reported, from which we conclude that they are in greater force than ever. An absurd story about a parish priest, leader of a Carlist column, is going the rounds of the press. We are told that this priest is in the habit of flogging his prisoners to death; but as details are earefully avoided, the story may be put down as a lie. In the south of Spain the Carlists are said to will, is steadily becoming extinct amongst the have many partizans.

Foster, the ear-hook murderer, was hung at New York, on the morning of Friday last, and honest men breathe more freely. It is hoped that this may be the beginning of a new era, and that henceforward the roughs and cutthroats will not be allowed to have it all their own way. From such juries as they manage to get together in the United States it is difficult, no matter how clear the evidence, to get a verdict of guilty against the murderer; even when after many efforts the righteous verdict has been obtained, judges are to be found who God. will undertake to set it aside; and when neither perjury on the part of jurymen, nor dishonest quibbles by judges can save the murderer from the gallows, the Executive generally steps in to stay the carrying out of the law. For once a Governor has done his duty in spite of the many influences brought to bear on him; and we may thence hope that there is to be for the future some protection to human life even in the United States. The firmness of Governor Dix in the Foster case will, we trust, be exercised in all other cases of the same kind that may come before him, especially in the Stokes case still pending. We do not see how after the hanging of Foster, Stokes can be al lowed to cheat the gallows.

The Toronto Globe has raised a great excitement by charging a Mr. Dodge, M.P., with the crime of forgery at the late election. Certain letters highly eulogistic of Mr. Dodge, and single number for instance of that journal, we purporting to be from a Protestant clergyman, find no less than three columns and a half given were extensively circulated in the form of a handbill. These letters the Globe pretends were forged; whereupon Mr. Dodge has brought | that the writer had himself attended. It numan action for libel against the editor-damages | bers its converts by hundreds; its disciples by \$50,000.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is, we are told, to replace Sir Hastings Doyle as Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

SPIRITUALISM .- Whilst amongst the educuted classes of the Protestant world belief in Christianity is dying out—in Great Britain, in the United States, in France, in Germany, and indeed amongst Protestants everywhere -- so that, tent to the eye of the dispassionate observer" is "the gradual decay of old thological beliefs;" on the other hand, there is fast spreading, in lity."-Times. England especially, and in the highest classes, a belief in the diablerie of Spiritualism.

"The condition of religious thought in Germany" is too well known, says the Westminster Review, to make it necessary to insist upon the dying out in that country of all belief in Christianity, considered either as a supernatural revelation, or simply as historical. "In France," he goes on to say, "the recent discussions in which would tend to show the immense progress of rationalistic views in America;" whilst by Archbishops and Bishops of the Established church, and by eminent clerical writers of all ranks of the hierarchy in terms such as these: "A wide-spread movement of the mind indicative of the first stealing over the sky of the lurid lights which shall be shed profusely around the great anti-Christ;" " a wide-spread unsettlement of religious belief;" and these gloomy views are confirmed by eminent statesmen like the Marquis of Salisbury, who warns us of the "hosts mustering, and field clearing, for the greatest struggle which Christianity has ever had to face." Indeed it may be said that amongst the educated classes of Protestant society, and all who have seriously reflected upon the great religious problems that distract the ages and press for a solution—you shall scarce find one writer who would not deem it an impeachment of his intelligence, were you to ask him whether he really accepted as historical facts all the miracles recorded in the New Testament, to say nothing of those related in the Old; or if he accepted the Bible statements of doctrine as literal truth? Faith in the supernatural element of Christianity is, amongst Protestants, relegated to the illiterate, and is entertained only by their old women, in or out of petticoats as the case may be. Nor can it well be otherwise amongst those who reject an infallible Church, upon whose testimony to the inspiration of the Scriptures, the authoritative value of the latter depends. Upon this as a foundation, you may logically erect a religious system; but as the Westminster Review confesses, the corner-stone of Protestantism"-to wit, the denial of the authority of the Church-" is an admirable one for a temple of Free Thought,

and for nothing else." That "Free Thought" then, or the dying out of religious belief in the supernatural, is the necessary result of Protestantism may not only be predicated of it a priori, but, is confirmed by facts, and by what is daily passing in the Protestant world. Christianity, considered as a supernatural revelation of God's educated members of every community that has embraced the principles of the Reformation; and who have lost sight of the one fundamental fact that Christ established on earth a Church indefectible, and infallible, as the ground and pillar of truth; as the sole medium through which the contents of that revelation are communicated to all men to the end of time .-Fracture this pillar, and the superstructure of faith sooner or later must needs fall to the ground; sever the medium of communication, and men are isolated from the Kingdom of

But man by his own act of rebellion having thus been isolated from the Kingdom of God, comes inevitably into rapport with the Kingdom of the devil; and so it is that, as we said above, as faith in the Christian supernatural dies out, so springs up a belief in the diabelic infranatural; or as the votaries of a new phase of an old superstition, coeval with man's first apostacy, call it, "Spiritualism." Indeed this promises to be, for Protestants, the religion of the future; just as Spiritualism or demon worship was the religion of the Gentile world.

That this religion or devil worship is growing rapidly in repute in England; that it is making great progress, and is no longer a thing to be passed over in contemptuous silence, is evident from the large space which, in several of its recent issues, the London Times devotes to the discussion of its phenomena. In one up to the discussion of "Spiritualism," and an editorial statement of scenes at Spiritual seances millions; it finds recruits amongst all classes of society; ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank come forward to bear witness to its truth. Amongst these says the Times, speaking of a work lately published for private circulation "are a Dowager Duchess, and other ladies of rank, a Captain in the Guards, a nobleman, a Baronet, a Member of Parliament, several officers of our scientific and other corps, a barrister, a merchant, and a doctor. Upper as the great organ of Protestantism in its last and middle class society is represented in all

ought to be possessed of intelligence and abi-

And of course it is argued:-If we are not to believe the testimony of such witnesses, our contemporaries, living amongst us, to things which they assert to have seen and heard, how can | Square, such was the case. But on the other we be called upon to give credence to the equally side towards Bonaventure Street, the flames wenderful stories recorded in the Bible? If the opponent of Spiritualism takes the ground ing up the narrow stairway and passages of the that no human evidence is sufficient to establish the truth of a violation or suspension of the Protestant Synod have brought to light the what are termed the natural laws, he must flight. We copy from the Montreal Gazette startling fact that a large proportion of French | abandon his belief in the New Testament mira-Reformers have altogether thrown over a belief | cles, which are not a whit more difficult to rein miracles. We are in possession of evidence concile with what we know of those laws, than are the well attested facts of Spiritualism.

To the truth of the latter the Times adds the religious condition of England is described his editorial testimony. He has been "intervictoring" the Spirits in order to determine for himself; and though he still tells us that he is not a "Spiritualist," he makes statements which if true-and why should he lie?-are conclusive as to diabolic intervention in these seances as they are termed. He, the editor. gives a description of several of these, at which he attended with the firm determination of discovering and exposing imposture if possible. "levitation" or heavy bodies, in spite of the

laws of gravity, floating in the air. "To give a detailed account of everything which occurred would need more space than we can now spare. Suffice it to say that the table -which measured 4ft. 5in. by 6ft. 4in.-was made light and heavy at our wish, that it moved in every direction, that there were vibrations on the floor, and our chairs; that on Mr. Home holding the accordion under the table in his right hand, and by the end furthest from the keys, it played a distinct tune, Mr. Home's left hand being on the table and his feet so raised as to be visible." During all these proceedings, "the room was well lighted from a gas burner overhead;" though later on in the scance two lamps that gave a fair light were substituted for the gas.

The editor thus concludes the detail of his experiences:-

"There was nothing during the whole evening except the phenomena themselves to suggest imposture. We tried our best to detect it, but could find no trace of it. We searched Mr. Home, and found nothing whatever upon him but his clothes."
— Times, Dec. 27th, 1872.

But the phenomenon to which we chiefly desire to direct attention is this :- That amongst the highest and best educated British Protestant society, "Spiritualism," or a belief in necromancy, is making such rapid progress, that a journal like the London Times deems it worthy of lengthy and reiterated articles, in which it calls for "timely enquiry into this apparently ridiculous, but really very serious subject" or religion; which in the words of Lord Lytton * leads its "devotees into disgrace and ruin;" which, according to the evidence of Dr. Edmunds quoted by the Times, is a frequent cause of "lunacy and paralysis;" which numbers its disciples by millions; which has extended its baneful influence in every quarter of the globe; and which, according to the Australian Correspondence of the Times, Dec. 27th, "has already gained a foothold on that young colony," which has already attained the dignity of having its own Press; and which though often sneered at by scientific men, and slain outright by materialist philosophers, has, never yet, so says the Times been subjected to "an enquiry of that impartial, authoritative, and thorough nature, which alone can decide a prejudiced controversy." That a belief in "Spiritualism" or necromancy should have attained such dimensions amongst Protestants in this enlightened nineteenth century, is indeed as triking commentary upon the moral, religious, and intellectual progress of the age.

. The Times says of the late Lord Lytton "that he was evidently a 'loose hanger on' of Spiritual-

FIRE AT THE ST. JAMES' HOTEL .- There have often been fires more destructive of property in the city, than that of Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, but none which have caused so much excitement; and that because of the loss of life with which it was attended, and which, with a properly arranged Fire Brigade, might have been prevented. To the individual members of that Brigade no blame can be attached. On the contrary the highest praise is due to them. They worked, as they always do, with zeal and great courage, doing, considering the imperfect appliances at their command, all that men could do. The fault consisted in this: -That they were not furnished with sufficient ladders and fire escapes. With these the horrors of the recent tragedy might have been averted.

It was about one o'clock on Tuesday moru. ing that the alarm of fire was given. The flames had first broken out in a building used as a laundry in the rear of the hotel, and rapidly spread to the main building, rushing up lastre tells us, the "sign of the times most pa- its grades, and by persons who, to judge by the of escape to those who were sleeping in the in this case property is a secondary considera- lent his valuable assistance."

position they hold and the callings they follow, upper part of the building, which has a height of five stories. The firemen were soon on the spot, and working with a will, and heedless of their persons, they seemed at first to have obtained the mastery—and indeed on the sides of the hotel facing the mountain, and Victoria had it for some time their own way; and rushfourth and fifth stories, cut off all means of egress to those who had not effected a timely the annexed details :---

"At the stairway there was a terrible battle with the flames. No. 2 stream, with Abraham Anderson as branchman, was brought first to bear on the stairway to protect that as a means of following the fire above, and then it was directed at the body of stame in the passage way and it quickly succumbed as if it had fulfilled its mission in firing the upper part of the dwelling. The roaring of the flames as they rattled up the narrow stairways was terrifying in the extreme, and the water from the stream now directed upwards came back on the men boiling hot. At this juncture Nathaniel Cairns, guardian of No. 2 Station, rushed up and cried seizing hold of the hose, "Boys, there is a woman up stairs, we must save her." "Give us more hose then," cried Anderson, "and I will get to her." But alas! precious minutes must clapse and the water must be turned off before the extra hose could be got, and by the time it was attached and the water let on again, the fire had regained its hold of the stairway and was He testifies to having witnessed phenomena of audaciously coming down step by step. The stream on again, the fire on the stairway was quickly put out and into the suffocating smoke and intense heat went the branchman. Looking upwards a great great body of fire rolling abuot could be seen, as i at a loss to know what to do with its immense proportions. Now and again came, as from the other ide of the flames, a woman's weak voice crying for the help which the brave fellows at the branch wer trying hard to take to her. A few minutes later and the scalle of numerous feet on the stairs were succeeded by the helmets and flushed faces of the men of No. 9 branch in hand. McRobie's cheery voice was now heard amid the smoke, "up the stairs with you, and you will save her. "Never was an appeal made for succor in woman's name more readily responded to for up stairs into the mass of flame, as it seemed the shining helmets disappeared. Then it was that the half suffocated men of No. 2 had a stordy ally and getting on another length speedily followed the fires, extinguishing the flames as they went. "We'll sive her yet, We'll save her yet" wa the cry, but a loud ringing, cheering, sound of joy thundered through the building, and with a shrick of joy a young tireman darted up with a fierce yell of "She's saved, Jack Nolan's got her." And then it was that the branches were dropped and a recking body of men took possession of the nearest window, and their watering eyes were greeted with the sight of a woman's form with a strong arm around it being softly, gently and yet so firmly carried down the ladder. The woman safe, the smoking men returned to the attack with the greatest sang froid."

> "Jack Nolan,"-his name should be mentioned with honor-is, we suppose, from the "Green Isle;" but all our brave firemen did their duty, and had they been supplied, as they ought to have been supplied, with the requesite materiel the dreadful scenes recorded below would have been spared us. We still copy from the Gazette:-

> The scene from ther exteior was something novel for the eyes of the Montrealers to behold. On one side of the building a woman hanging from the window sill, swaying, as it were, with every gust o wind-thick, stilling smoke pouring through the window and a red background of fire. On another side Guardian McCulloch, of No. 5 station, assisting down from the fourth storey window five trembling, shricking women, one by one. From another w dow of the same flat a man is trying to let himself down by a rope of hastily fastened sheets, too hastily fastened indeed, for see the sheets begin to part and break, and with a dull thud a well rounded manly form falls to the ground, and is picked up a mass of broken bones. A little earlier another man had precipitated himself from another window all of a heap, and falls, and is picked up all of a heap. No wonder the eyes of the spectators glare with borror and they whisper to each other in bated breath, 'Isn't this awful." Still another form of a man appears at another window, and glaring frightfully behind him vaults on the window sill, and catching hold of it in his hands, lets his body down and drops as it were from window to window. He too picked up and carried away, and the next victim is looked for, for the business is becoming wholesale and the spectators are actually prepared for anything in the horror line. At the south side of the hotel hangs the woman, holding on with mutilated hands to a mass of ice on a window sill, with her feet resting on a projection of stone about an inch in depth The firemen have no means of reaching her, but by some primitive ladders, and putting up one it is found to be only thirty feet short. An immense multitude of shining eyes are turned upwards to the black form, and as the ladder falls short curses loud and deep are heaped upon somebody's head. Two manly forms are bringing a ladder; they go up the first ladder, and resting the other on a rung of the former one of the firemen ascends while the other holds the ends steady, and letting it gently slide over to the woman it touches her feet. A flerce shout announces the fact that the woman has her feet on the ladder, and another the fact that she is slowly but surely descending. It was a sight such as no man in that multitude will ever forget. To have seen a woman hold on to a perpendicular wall of house for twenty minutes and then come down with firm step a ladder twenty feet long, balanced by the sturdy arms of two firemen is something astonishing enough to be well worthy talking about. Of course the woman fainted when she arrived on the ground, but the wonder was that she did not faint before Her motionless form was conneyed to the St. Lawrence Hall, and soon kind ladies were busy in bringing back the fluttering life. They succeeded, and although much shaken the woman, Johanna O'Connell by name was much recovered last night.

The fire having been at last subdued, the body of another unfortunate woman, Mary Brennan, was discovered in the servant's room on the upper story; she had apparently been suffocated by the smoke. The mangled remains of the men who precipitated themselves from the windows were promptly conveyed to the Hospital. Of these Samuel G. Hilditch, lately arrived from England, and connected with the firm of Evans, Mercer & Co., Druggists, died, from the effects of the injuries received, about 11 a.m. on Teusday.

The amount of property destroyed was not the stair-cases, and thus destroying the means very large, and is covered by Insurance; but

tion. It is a fact now patent to every one. that our Fire Brigade, plucky though its mem. bers be, is not strong enough to meet the wants of this fast growing city. The men have not at their command the necessary appliances: and, no matter what the cost, the citizens ex. pect that the Civic authorities will apply a remedy at once. There is much indignation felt and expressed amongst the public, who is this matter will not allow themselves to be trifled with. One such a horror as that of Tuesday morning is enough for us. Immediate re-organization of the Fire Brigade must be the first Order of the Day.

The remains of another victim, a Mr. Hyatt were discovered in a closet on the fifth story of the Hotel on Wednesday morning. He was a boarder, and had retired to his room at an early hour. When roused from sleep by the alarm of fire, he apparently gathered up his money and most valuable effects, and made for the stairs; but escape by these being cut off, he must have taken refuge in the closet where he soon was suffocated by the dense smoke. His body was only slightly burnt.

Amongst the names of those who should be mentioned with honor as having nobly exerted themselves to give aid to the victims should be included these of Messrs Perry, and of Bechirg. ham, who, together with Nolan, took an active part in the rescue of the woman who, for thirty minutes, was hanging betwixt life and death from the fifth story window of the hotel. But, again we say, to all the brave men of our Fire Brigade credit is due for their heroic exertions, Not to them, but to the apathy, or imbeeility of the Civic authorities, in not having made ample provision of ladders and fire-escapes, are the horrors of the morning of the 18th inst.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CANADA.

From all parts of the Dominion we have received reports of the proceedings on this great national festival of the Irish race. Everywhere the Day was celebrated with due honors, and in a style to rejoice every patriotic heart. A paragraph that appeared in the Evening Star of this city, stating that in Toronto small bills had been circulated exhorting the Orangemen to assemble and break up the St. Patrick's Procession, may have given slight alarm to some; but, even if the thing did occur as represented, the exhortation to violence passed unheeded.

TORONTO.

The several Irish Societies of Toronto formed in front of the De La Salle Institute, whence they marched in Procession to St. Michael's Cathedral, when High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Father Jamot. The "Sermon of the Day" was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Rooney, who took for his text Hebreus, 13, 7 v.: "Remember your prelates who have spoken to you the word of God; considering well the end of their conversation, imitate their faith." After Mass the Procession reformed and returned to the De La Salle Institute, where Mr. P. Boyle addressed his fellow-countrymen in a short but appropriate speech. He was succeeded by Mr. Murphy, Mr. W. Mitchell, President of the St. Patrick's Society; Mr. John Davy, President of the Toronto Young Irishmen, and Mr. Thomas Burns, President of the St. Patrick's Association Ottawa. Our old friend, so well known to, and respected by the Catholics of Montreal, Brother Arnold, then came forward, and uttered a few telling words of exhortation to temperance, after which the Societies broke up. In the evening there was a well-attended Corcert at the De La Salle Institute,

HAMILTON.

Here, too, our Irish friends celebrated the Day with a Procession and High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral. Everything passed off in a most friendly, brilliant manner; and in the evening the rejoicings were brought to a close by a Grand Concert in the Cathedral.

In London, Paris, Kingston and Ottawa the Day was in like manner duly honored; in the last named City the fine appearance, and length of the Procession excited general admiration.

From the United States, we have the same reports. In New York, and all the large Cities, the Irish celebrated their National Festival with public demonstrations, processions, the religious offices of their Church, and social reunions in the evening. Everywhere the ut most harmony prevailed.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undermentioned places :-

Mr. PATRICK HART, Osceola, Admasten and Don-

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell. Mr. P. Lynce, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.

Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity.... Mr. LAURENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'.

The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have presented the Rev. Mr. Collins with a purse of money and a gold watch and chain, on the occasion of the celebration of first Mass in the new St. Patrick's Church towards the erection of which the rev. gentleman

A DIALOGUE. ARTIQUUS AND MODERNUS. Astiques. What is true, Modernus, of medieval sermons is true also of medieval letters; they are steeped in Bible. However the good Abbots might keep their monks singing the Bible in order to keep them from reading the Bible !! as your good Tynedale asserts, it is certain that in their epistolary correspondence they were equally lavish of Bible as in their sermons; and that also even when writing to monks. I should be tempted to give a few examples were it not, that these papers have already run to such a length, that I am warned thereby to condense by only indicating the argument rather than by developing it. For the same reason I will only point out another source of proof that the mind of the Catholic Ages was the present age. The old charters of monasteries, like the sermons and epistolary correspondence of those Catholic ages, will be found to be almost wholly made up of biblical phraseology. All this being the case, it is hard to understand how the assertion of Luther's ignorance can be aught else but a lie. But as ignorance are both acknowledgedly founded apon a sentence in Mathesius it is well to exa-Froude, they have availed themselves of the tale teller's privilege of adding to the narrative. The passage of Mathesius (Memoirs of the beginning of the life and death of Martin Luther, first discourse, pp. 3.) is this:—" Luther was often in the library of the University; one day as he was examining the books one after another in order to learn the good, he falls upon the Latin Bible which he had never seen then with great astonishment, that many more they were accustomed to explain in the churches first question which strikes the mind on reading D'Aubigne's is: Does the foolish man pretend to tell us, that the preachers before the gospels appointed to be read on the Sundays and Gospels read on Sundays) but also the texts they were accustomed to explain in the churches false on the face of it, because the pre-Reformation preachers did not confine themselves to the Epistle and Gospel of the day, as is abundherein is the great wonder of Luther's ignorance; that he could possibly have gone to text or gospel or epistle other than those epistles and Gospels appointed to be read on the Sundays throughout the year. Mathesius, Luther's contemporary, dare not have made in his time any such reckless assertion. He was content with saying, what is far less astonishing Luther found in the Latin Bible many texts, epistles and gospels which were not used in the ordinary sermons of the day. D'Aubigne has raised a large building on Mathesius's small foundation. What wonder if it fall to the ground a shapeless mass before the first breath of criticism? As to the assertion of Mathesius, that Luther had never seen a (Latin) Bible before he found one about his 20th year in the University Library, we can only test its accuracy by the truthfulness of another similar assertion made by this same Mathesius of himself. If we are to believe Melchior Adam, Mathesius's own account of himself was that baving been brought up among the papists until he was 25 years old, he had never heard in any of their churches any mention of the Ten Commandments | the Creed | the Lord's prayer! or Baptism! The wonder is that Robertson and D'Aubigne, seeing this assertion and lie, did not forthwith avail themselves of it to accuse the Catholic Church of never reciting either the Creed or the Lord's Prayer, and of never practicing Baptism! But this was rather too strong for even D'Aubigne's maw, and being swallowed, could never have been shaken down below the belt by any amount of psalm singing. In point of fact, though I suppose it would be atterly impossible to disprove the assertion of Luthers's ignorance, it is undoubtedly the most astonishing case of dunce on record. For a youth Luther had seen a fair share of the world. After learning as a mere child "the Catechism, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Canvas known in the Latin School of Mans. feld," he was sent at 14 to Magdeburg. Hence, after a few years, he was sent "to the celebrated school of Isenach," one scholar at least of which celebrated school is supposed never to have heard of a Bible, although in one and future reformer was there, Europe saw issuing from her newly found printing press, no less than five editions of the Bible (at Strasburg, Oologne, Venice, Paris, and Nuremberg) and three psalters, But the most wonderful part of this unaccountable ignorance has yet to be recorded. Leaving Isenach, that celebrated school—rendered doubtless doubly celebrated by Luther's ignorance—he went, at the age of 18, to the University of Erfurt. Here after studying Thomas Aquinas for two years, our dunce is still ignorant that there are parts of scripture "other than those fragments of Gos-

pels and Epistles' which the Church has

former" as the premium dunce of Christendom. For any ordinarily intelligent student to read the works of Thomas Aquinas for two years, or even for two minutes, and still be ignorant that there were parts of Scripture other then the ordinary postils appointed to be read in the Churches on Sundays, is certainly an ignorance so amazing. that the mind is lost in doubt whether to admire most, the ignorance of the accused, or of the accusers.

That the Catholic Church did not seek to suppress the Scriptures is evident from the tact, that as soon as printing was discovered, and whilst she had it under her sole control, she used it immediately and continually in the production of Bibles. Let our modern traducers remember two facts. 1st. The first book printed was a Catholic Bible containing 1252 pages (a gigantic work) in 2 vols. 2nd. of proof blacked more steeped in Bible, than is During the first century of printing and before Luther's bible came out, the Catholic Church had allowed to be issued no less than 600 different editions of the Catholic Bible, of which 62 were in Hebrew, 22 in Greek, and 343 in Latin, and 198 in the vernacular languages. And here, Modernus, I. would warn you against an error into which your ignorance of Medieval p'Aubigne's and Robertson's assertions of this D'Aubigne's and Robertson's assertions of this the letter rather than the spirit, I have put only 198 bibles down to the "vernacular," I feel apon a sentence of the every sentence of the s mine it attentively in order to be a superior of all the clarge, strictly to their text; or whether, like Mr. "vernacular" of all the clergy, students, authors, and in fact of 99 hundredths of the reading classes. Leland in Henry VIII's time, after pillaging all the great libraries of the kingdom, only found two or three English books.* Nor did the terrors of the Reformation hinder the publication of Catholic Bibles. Whilst in ably rendered by the Academy orchestra, under the England it was death by "hanging, drawing and direction of its leader Mr. Boucher; then Master W. England it was death by "hanging, drawing and quartering" to be a priest; whilst every Gatholic educated abroad was, on his return, to before all the time of his life. He remarks be put to death in the same diabolical manner; then with great astonishment, that many more whilst every Catholic not attending Protestant texts, epistles and gospels are to be found there, services was fined £20 a month, the English than in the ordinary postils and in the texts, Bible was being vigourously printed by English Catholics, for English Catholics in France. from the pulpits." Now this is a very different statement from that of D'Aubigne, because the enmity to the Sacred Scriptures. And do not let any one play upon your ignorance so much as to assert that these Bibles were published in spite of the Church, not by the Church. Those Reformation never preached upon any texts | English Catholic Priests who at Rheims and but those of the postils-i.e., the epistles and Douai, translated and printed the Bible in English for English Catholics, had braved fire and Festivals throughout the year? Mathesius's and water for their religion, and were not the assertion is less reckless. He includes not men to do anything contrary to the will of that only "the ordinary postils (i.e. the Epistles | Church for which they so courageously suffered. Besides we have positive proof on this head. When Pagnini announced a new edition of the from the pulpits." D'Aubigne's assertion is Bible, Leo, X. sought him out and defrayed all expenses of transcription and publication. The half fish and half flesh Erasmus who corresponded with Leo, inscribed to him his New antly proved by Mathesius's own words. And Testament in Greek and Latin. Guistiniani commenced in 1516 a new Edition of the Bible in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldaic church for twenty years without hearing one Cardinal Xemenes dedicated to Leo. X his Complutensian Polyglot, which was finished only at a cost of £25,000! With these facts before us it is hard to understand how an ordinarily intelligent Protestant can assert conscienciously the enmity of the Catholic Church to the Sacred Scriptures. It can be done and what might be equally true, I suppose, of | so only in utter ignorance of the whole teachevery Protestant of the present day, that ing of the Catholic Church, and the whole evi-SECURDOS. dence of medieval history.

> . The Bible before the Reformation was translatiato the vernacular of every nation of Europe. Cantu Histoire Universelle, vol. XV. p. 12.

> ORANGE PATRIOTISM. - AN EPISODE DEDICATED TO THOMAS FERGUSON, Esq., M.P.P .- During the debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario, some very funny remarks were elicited. For instance, when Mr. Fraser drew attention to the paragraph in the Orange constitution that proclaims Orangeism the champion of all loyal men, their lives and liberties, Mr. Tom Ferguson chimed in with "that's right:" whereupon Mr. Fraser asked :--When was the time when the lives and liberties of hon, gentlemen were in danger?" - and several members replied: "when the Fenians invaded the

> land." (Loud cheers.) "When the Fenians invaded the land, the lives and liberties of Loyal Orangemen alone were in danger. The Irish Papists of the Province were safe, because they were allied with the invaders." This was the sentiment expressed by "several members," and received with loud cheers. We thank them for thus publicly proclaiming us traitors, assuring them that we could expect nothing else from their invincible ignorance. Let us go back to the Fenian invasion, and see with what alacrity the only Loyalists in the country pressed forward to meet the invaders. One little example will exhibit the general feeling. Pay attention, Mr. T. Ferguson, if you

please At that time (1866) a distinguished Orangeman, Tom by name, member of the old Canadian Parliament, occupied the rank of Major in "ye" Canadian Volunteers. When the bugles sounded to arms, Tom was confined to his bed with a sore, a very sore foot. Imagine to yourselves, a gallant son of Mars stretched helplessly upon a spring-mattress, at the very moment when a ruthless enemy with sword and torch were crossing the frontiers! Picture to yourselves his feelings !- his desire to cross swords!—his longing for the fray!—and the cutting pain in his foot reminding him that he was an invalid! Thomas could not endure the single year (1497) whilst that duncish scholar agony. He sprang up in the bed, shouting at the top of his stentorian voice-" give me another horse! bind my toes!" But there was no one present willing to lead out his charger, and, with a heart-rending sigh, he resigned himself to the pillows and his nurse. During the memorable three days' conflict near Fort Erie, the sufferer continued to rave and to writhe in a theatrical manner-now calling for his sword-now for his horse-now pinning a Fenian to the ground-now blowing one from the cannon's mouth—and winding up the whole performance with a thundering snore. With the repulse of the enemy ended the torment of the pugnacious Major, and he began to limp around his chamber on about the day that the prisoners were marched into Toronto. Long afterwards the Canadian mother loved to narrate to her offspring the courage displayed by this gout-stricken Orange officer, and even to the present day he is known, from Vancouvers Island to Cape Breton, as "sore-footed Tom."

appointed to be read to the people in the templeseach unday of the year. (D'Aubigne, vol. If necessary, we will continue to publish further L. P. 197). Truly D'Aubigne and Robertson in their instances of the particular value and liberty, the Church, have handed down "the Great Re crown and flag."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN INVERNESS, P. Q. In passing through a little village of Scotchmen called Inverness, in the P.Q. on St. Patrick's Day, I learned that the Revd. Father Connolly, P. P. of the place, was to lecture in his Church at 7. P. M. Though pressed as to time, I resolved to interrupt my journey for a few hours, to listen to him, particularly as the subject—"The Divinely Guaranteed Perpetuity of the Catholic Church"—is one of deep interest at the present moment.

I heard the Revd, Gentleman once or twice before, in the pulpit of St. Patrick's, Quebec, where I much admired his solid and very impressive discourses, but I must say that I never listened to him with greater advantage, than on the present occasion.

He reessoned admirably and logically on—Mat. XVI, 18, Ibid XXVIII 18, 19, 20, John XIV, 16, 26, Ibid XVI, 13, I. Tim. III, 14, 15. His selections from the Holy Fathers were well chosen, and to the point, particularly from Saints Chrysostom and Augustin. And I must acknowledge with my considerable experience of public Lectures and Sermons, that never heard anything more touching, or more eloquent, than his allusion to the Church of the Catacombs ; while his closing remarks on our Roly Mother in her combat with the world, the flesh and the devil, during the last eighteen hundred years, would not have been unworthy of a Chrysostom, and must have made a deep impression on his numerous audience-many of whom were Protestants, -which they certainly have made on your humble UN. VOYAGEUR, S. P. G. V. B.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—FESTI-VAL IN COMMEMORATION OF ST. PATRICK.

On the 14 uit the handsome hall of the Catholic Academy on Plateau street was filled with the scholars, their friends and invited guests; the occasion being a musical and literary entertainment in com-memoration of St. Patrick. The seat of honor was occupied by the Hon. G. Onimet, Provincial Premier and minister of Education, who had on his right and left a number of clergy and influential citizens. The programme included an overture, very credit-Aird sang "Dublin Bay," which was followed by a little fellow in knickerbockers, Master J. Cuddihy reciting a sketch of the life and labors of the Saint whose memory the entertainment was designed to honor. The little fellow did very well and though his memory failed once or twice he always recovered his one and went on bravely.

The Academy Glee Club then gave the Maltese Boatman's song capitally, and an interesting dialogue between Masters R. Anderson and J. Gillies ensued entitled "The Young Poets." The orchestra (composed of quite young lads) performed the Clandepoye March, introducing national airs, and Master E. Hewitt sung "The Dear Little Shamrock" very prettily. Another dialogue succeeded, "Monsieur Tetu and his English Teacher," in which Master J. Ostell and John Potts took part; after which a minature violinist, Master James Cuddilly, gave "The Last Rose of Summer," showing great promise in the handling of the bow. Master L. Fauteux belied his name by rendering, with a rich Irish brogue, that capital song, "No Irish Need Apply;" ofter which, Masters E. Turzo and Baxter took part in a dialogue, entitled "The Letter," and the programme concluded with the Royal Irish Quadrille by the orchestra.

The next part of the proceedings was the distribution of medals to a number of pupils for good conduct and attainments, after which Mr. Edward Murphy (of the Board of School Commissioners) exhibited a series of very interesting microscopic objects also several instructive astronomical slides and a num-ber of comic views. Mr. Murphy that he was regretted unable to bring his dissolving view apparatus, and it was evident the views especially the microscopic subjects, were not done justice to owing to the weakness of the light in the lantern.

The assembly dispersed about 10:30 after singing "God Save the Queen." We understand the school is in a very flourishing state; the attendance amounting to 300 odd .- Evening Star.

Home Industry .- A Guelphite is an occupant of the Hamilton jail. A nice man, he is. Here this County went to work at great expense to build a handsome stone jail, with hot and cold water and gas, and put a pinnacle and nice bell on it, and done everything possible to furnish it with the comforts of a home and this stranger this man w to be a Guelphite and have the interests of his town at heart, goes off to patronize a rival institution. That's a brilliant way to encourage home industry, that is .- Guelph Herald.

BRANTFORD, March 20 .- The laborers while cutting way the ice above the dam, and below the iron bridge crossing Colborne street, this morning, discovered the body of a young female. On dragging it out a bracelet fell off her wrist which was initialed 'C.K.," and rings were found on the fingers with the same initials; the fingers of one hand were cramped and stiff from a burn. By these marks the body was recognized as that of Miss Cornelia Killridge, of the East ward of this town. She was seventeen years old, and left her home in November last, since which no news has been heard of or from her Tied closely around her head and neck vas a heavy woollen shawl, an indication in the minds of many that she was strangled and then thrown into the stream from of the bridge. The decrased has a mother and brother residing here.

Evening .- It is evident from marks on the person of Miss Killridge that she was murdered and thrown into the river. The police are on the scent of the suspected parties.

HALIYAN, N. S., March 22 .- General Doyle recently received instruction from the British Minister at Washington to arrest John McDonnell, who left Havre in the S.S. Thuringia charged with being connected with the recent robbery perpetrated on the Bank of England. The General received to-day intelligence of McDonnell's arrest at New York with two bags, one of gold and the other of diamonds.

Four colored men were tried on a charge of robbing a pensioner from Truro of over a hundred dollars while intoxicated, and three of them, Smith Cooper and Thompson, were convicted to day and sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment with

REMITTANNCES RECEIVED.

Hemmingford, JC, 1.50; Leeds, CR, 2; Brewer's Mills, PD, 4; Grand Pabes, WO'C, 2; Guysborough, NS, T C, 2; Eganville, J McK, 2; Port Lambton, JO'L, 2.50; Hawkesbury Mills, H G, 2; Clayton, J F, Sr, 1.50; Three Rivers, W L, 2; Madoc, T M, 4; Dalkeith, JD McD, 2; Kingstom, NB, R McL, 2; Leeds TS, 1; Barrie, HB, 1; Horeford, MJW, 1; Collfield, MK, 270; Ottawa, K&R, 2; St. Amicet, JMcG, 1.50; Eganville, RS, 2. Per DAC. Alexandria—ADK, 2; NMcD, 2.

Per F F. Prescott—H M, 1; C McA, 2; P M, 2. Per P L. Allumette Island—Rev M L, 2; J F, 2;

R, 2; T D, 2. Per M Q, Eganville—M D, 2.
Per F D, Renfrew—Mount St Patrick, P M, 1.
Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove—Breechim, A McR,

Per J F, Powerscourt—Self, 75c; A P, 2; J D, 1.50; J P, 1.50; W P, 1.50; J J J, 1 50. Her F L E, Kingsbridge—P H, 2; J D, 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 h .- Pollards \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra 6.95 @ 7.25

Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00 6.65 0.00 Fine 5.00 @ Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.45 @ 0.60 Lard, per lbs..... 0.9} @ Cheese, per lbs. 0.12 @ 0.121 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.30 @ 0.31 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.59 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.86 @ 0.821 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs..... 6.50 @ 0.00 TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 30

do spring do 1 22 Oats do 0 49 0 41 do 0 68 Rye do 0 65
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 6 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb 0 05]
 Chickens, per pair
 0 60

 Ducks, per brace
 0 60
 Geese, cach...... 0 75 large rolls..... 9 11 tub dairy..... 0 18 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 18 packed..... 0 00 0 0 none Turnips, per bush..... Parsnips do 0 46 Apples, per brl 2 00 Potatocs, per lag..... 0 40 Cabbage, per doz...... 0 40 Hay 20 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR .- In all the markets scarcely any change, Pastry XXX \$1,50 per barrel. Spring extra \$3, wholesale, \$2.30; retail per 100 lbs. Spring Extra per barrel, wholesale \$6, retail \$6,50.

Stra w 9 00

Grain-Barley selling at 62 to 65c, 1 cent better. Ryc 60c, 1c lower. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Pens 66 to 69c. Oats 34 to 37c. Less coming in, owing to bad travelling.

Potatoes are plentiful, at about 55 to 65e per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bu-BUTTER-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or erock;

choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 26c for lb. rolls this morning, being very scarce. Eggs are selling this morning for 17 to 20c. Cheese no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT.—Beef steady at \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$6.50, best quality. Pork sells mostly at \$6.00, but may be quoted from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 6 to 8c. Hams 15c to 16c.

Pourray.-Turkeys from 75 to 1,50 upwards deese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75. Hay \$15,00 to \$15,50 u ton; Straw \$6,50.

Woon selling at \$4,75 to \$5,25 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. None on street markets. Coal

steady, at \$7,50 delivered, per ton.

Hipes.—Market has declined 5c, \$71 for untrimmed per 160 lbs. First-class pelts \$1,40 to \$1.60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 12 c. Tallow 7c per lb,, rendered 41 rough. Deacon Skins 60 to 75c. Pol Ashes \$5, 90 to \$6.00 for 100 lbs.—British Whig.

DIED. In this city, on the 19th inst., Mr. Timothy Smullen, aged 33 years. Requiescut in pace.

\$133,275. POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES!!

NEW YORK & BERLIN WATCH ASSOCIATION. On a system that will insure to every ticket-holder a Gold or Siver Watch worth not less than \$12, or of any value up to \$200, at a uniform price of

TEN DOLLARS. to close the disposal of \$325,750 worth, sacrificed at

a fraction of their cost to meet advances made on them. This not being a gift enterprise or lottery, there are no blanks, but every ticket draws an elegant watch of one of the following movements at a cost of only \$10:

Gold and Silver Chronometer, Duplex, Stem Winding Detached Lever, Vertical and Horizontal Watches.

Tickets to draw any of the above sent on receipt of 25 CENTS. A ticket describing each watch is placed in a scaled envelope. On receipt of 25 cents one is indiscriminately drawn from the whole, which are well mixed. You will know the value of the watch your ticket demands before paying for it. The watch named will be delivered to the ticketholder on payment of \$10.

Prizes are immediately sent to any address by Express or by mail.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A marvellous chance and fair dealing certain." Times. "An honorable and satisfactory drawing." -Advocate. "A thoroughly reliable concern."-Courier. "No gift enterprise humbug."—Ilerald.
We are permitted to refer to the following, who have drawn vaulable watches for \$10:

Miss Ada Bates, Guildford, \$150 Gold Watch Amos Burton, Boston \$60 Silver Watch. William Grimmond, St. Louis, \$200 Gold Watch. Mrs. M. Janson, Milwaukee, \$200 Gold Watch. Emily Gor-don, Richmond, \$125 Gold Watch. 5 tickets will be forwarded for \$1.00; 11 for \$2,

00; 25 for \$3,00; 50 for \$5,00; 150 \$15.00. Circulars will accompany the tickets. To every purchaser of 150 tickets we will send a handsome Silver Hunting Case Watch which can be used as a specimen, and will lead to a large and profitable business. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. There are

no blanks, every ticket drawing a watch. Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal induce ments and guarantee satisfaction. Address

NORTHCOTE DUNN & CO. 31 Park Row, New York.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE of the City of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent

I. the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajors, of the City and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me, within one month, L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Office, No. 97 St James St.

Montreal, 5 March 1873;

Official Assignes.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTRONY OSSELIE Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

AM ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of WENTWORTH F. WOOD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, carrying on business as such under the name and firm of John Wood &

I, the undersigned, James Riddell, of the City of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims befere me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital Street, on Thursday, the seventeenth of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee.

Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1859, In the matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business under the name and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO., Auc-

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock vm., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the uffairs of the Estate generaliz.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignce. Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

INCOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVISER OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court. District of Montreal,

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, there doing business under the style and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO.

Auctioneer & Trader, The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 235 St.

James Street in Montreal, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of March, just , to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
1. JOS LAJOIE

Interim Assignee

Montreal, 5 March 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE, f the City of Montreal Trader.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed? my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice said three days expiring on Thursday the Twenty seventh day of March, 1873 the undersigned Assignce will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS LAJOIE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 7th March 1873 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Superior Court. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO District of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Uphol-

sterer of St. Jean Baptisto Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McClay, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McClay," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousscau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau,"

An Insolvent. THE undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

Montreal, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS.

By LUCIEN HUOT, His Attorney ad hitem. Notice is hereby given that application will be

made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands-Montreal 28th February 1873 IVAN WOTHERSPOON

Solicitor for Applicants.

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Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminstor, and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ออก ก็สมัยสารณ์สา

FRANCE.

ESPERIMENTAL SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE 12 Paris, March 15 .- President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, to-day signed a convention on the part of their respective Governments for the fifth milliard of france of the, war indemnity by instalments, the final payment to be made on the 5th September next, when all French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, will be evacuated. Baring Brothers and the Rothschilds undertake the financial arrangement.

The death of the late Emperor has not been without its effect upon the prospects of the party. So long as he was alive, a feeling of personal allegiance held a large number of officers in the Army bound to him. Now that he is dead they turn instinctively to the Royal line. They find their sympathies naturally inclined towards the Princes who have never lost an opportunity of identifying themselves with one or other of the services. Republican they can never be. During the last two years the feeling in the Army, never favourable to a Republic, has been drifting steadily away from it. It was Imperialist, how it is becoming rapidly Monarchist. With the exception of Chanzy, Faidherbe, and a few Colonels; no superior officers are Republican. Next to MacMahon the most popular General in the Army is Ducrot, a decided Monarchist, while such of the junior officers as are neither Monarchists nor Imperialists are rather of the Cremer and Rossel school than Moderate Republicans. The latter are very rare specimens in the Army. The young Woolwich cadet, the exile at Frohsdorf, the Comto de Paris, M. Gambetta, have all of them more military partisans than M. Thiers. The Army does not seem to understand this Republic without Republicans, and has grievances against it. The reforms which were promised of the Etat-Major have never been introduced. The system of military education which is now so defective, and gives so much dissatisfaction, has not undergone the modifications the Army expected. Thus, though there has been a great deal of tinkering at uniforms, the comforts of the soldier still leave much to desire, and they grumble that so little ha sbeen done for them. The fact is we shall not realize upon what a sandy foundation this superstructure called a Republic is built until the Germans are well out of the country. If M. Thiers is wise in his own generation, he will postpone the payment of the last penny and the dissolution of the existing Chamber to the latest possible period .- Times Cor.

FASHION AND POLITICS IN PARIS -There is one pe culiarity about the French Assembly, and that is, that the more threatening the political clouds become, the more the ladies throng it. Thus when-ever you see the tribune or "boxes" filled with elegantly-dressed young ladies, you may be sure there is a storm in the air. These disturbances, also being prognosticated some days before they actually take place by the weather-wise, who from certain signs can tell to the hour when the clouds will burst, ladies belonging to the diplomatic world immediately prepare their toilettes according to the occasion. And as it is only the very greatest ladies, socially speaking, who attend these preliminary meetings, the very best taste, united to elegance, is sure to be displayed .- From the Little Dressmaker.

Paris, March 20 .- An important correspondence has passed between France and Spain. It grew out of certain pretended atrocities perpetrated by the Carlist Chief, the Cure of Santa Cruz. The French Government complained that Santa Cruz and his band had killed four French officers on the Northern Spanish Railway and carried four others into the mountains. Castelar, in replying, expressed his regret at these outrages. He remarks, however, that most of the Carlists were conipped in France, whence they have since drawn supplies of money and provisions. The cure of Santa Cruz himself has sojourned some time in Bayonne hefore passing into Spain and was not interfered with. Number of Carlists were uniforms of French models, and many Frenchmen of noble rank are leaving with the insurgents. He' states at the conclusion that the Government is taking all measures to put a stop to these excesses and recently seized as hostages the mother and sister of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

BELGIUM.

The following communication has been received by the Catholic Union of Ireland from its Ghontcorrespondent :- You all know what importance the Church attaches to the blessings which she imparts to burial places, and how anxious her children are that their remains should be interred in consecrated ground. Hitherto the Catholics of Belgium enjoyed this right; now however, it is denied them. Freemasonry attempted to banish Jesus Christ from our laws, and unfortunately the attempt has been too successful. Like most European nations we are now blessed with a thorough Atheistical legislation. Flushed with so much success, it now means to banish Him from our moral and domestic relations. No priest at the birth, the marriage, or the death. Such is the war-cry, such the motive of the campaign entered upon by Freemasonry against the liberty of burial-a campaign in which this word of command has evidently been given to all the affiliated. In some towns, notably in Ghent and Antwerp, the municipal corporations gangrened by Freemusonry. have, despite of existing laws, passed the most arbitrary regulations. In the cemeteries they have abolished the divisions by religious denominations and sought to enforce promiscuous interment: all this under the precious pretext of protecting the liberty of worship proclaimed by our Constitution. The Minestry is composed of men, all of whom individually condemn these acts of anti-religious fanaticism; but it recoils from taking any decisive steps, and has not the courage to make use of the power in its hands, even when so just a cause is in question. Public opinion is fortunately free from the lethargy and timidity which characterise ministerial decisions, and a mark of universal reprobation is attached to the new cemeteries which the Church has, of course, refused to consecrate. Associations have been formed, and subscription lists opened, and, thanks to God, we can from this out save from ignominy of civil interment even the destitute poor, we evade the iniquitous measures decreed by burying our dead in a neighbouring parish, and thus the blow which was directed to weaken us will only serve to close up our ranks the more, give strength to our union, and a new impulse to our charity.

SWITZERLAND.

The 23rd of March is fixed as the day for submitting the Catholic Worship Reorganization Billprepared by the Jews and Infidels who now govern Switzerland—to the popular vote, the sanction of which is constitutionally necessary to its legality. In face of this imminent danger, the Catholics seem at length determined to arouse from that political stupor which had placed them in their present unhappy position, and to prove that they are no insignificant party in the State. At Bourg a great open air meeting has been hold, at which nearly 4,000 persons assisted, who had come from the Diocese of Geneva to express their sympathy with Mgr. Mermillod, and to protest energetically against his expulsion as an outrage on religious liberty; and at Geneva, on Tuesday, the municipal representatives of twenty-five Communes of the Canton. in meeting assembled adopted a direct protest against the "Catholic Worship Reorganization Bill." declare that the Bill is impracticable, because no sincere Catholic will accept it? The Communes have one religion that of their athers taught by the clergy in whom they have confidence, and the the clergy in whom they have confidence, and the only one they will recognized. The consequence of the law will be to create two forms of worship, two tablished. Books are circulated and lent gratis. laws!

orders of clergy; two/classes/of believers, and general disunion in each Canton .. The clergy of Geneva, following up the noble protest, a translation of which we published a week or two since, have presented the Grand Council with a declaration to the effect that Mgr. Mermillod's banishment will not touch the validity of the trust confided to him by the Pope nor lessen their entire submission to his the Italian occupation. legitimate authority as their Bishop. There are signs that even the stupid Federal Council begin to see that they were somewhat premature in executing the decree of banishment against Mgr. Mermillod.

ITALY.

The fall of the Lanza ministry is predicted as certain, by the whole force of the opposition. Retazzi at the head of the Democratic League is more than ready to assume the feins of government, and to go all the lengths demanded by the extreme Left, of which Csiroli is the chief.

The position of the Italian Cabinet is critical and the outlook far from reassuring. The Minister of Finance has made a "Cabinet question" on the extension of legal currency to the almost worthless paper money" of several banks. The Government, though bankrupt, refused to sanction such a measure, and passed to the order of the day which, despite its usual following of very liberal-minded partisans, was only carried by a majority of six votes, Victor Emmanuel was immediately summoned from Naples, and presided at a Cabinet Council. There is no doubt the question of the suppression of Religious Houses is the true cause of the difficulty.

Garibaldi has just addressed another letter to the promoters of the Milan Congress, urging the extension of the movement to the provinces and rural districts. "Let them," he says, "destroy the Satan of the Necromancers." This horrible phrase means, in the jargon of the Sect, the God of Christians, Lucifer being on the contrary the deity of Free-masonry. We recommend the fact to the pious Protestants who believe the hero of Caprera to be an apostle of Bible Christianity! Letters from Leghorn state that Garibaldi's health is rapidly breaking up, and that his dangerous state is coucealed by his friends, in order not to discourage the Italian Republicans.

The Roman correspondent of a contemporary says that all over Italy the secret societies are hard at work, sending assassins into Rome, getting up meetings like that at Milan, and preparing for a general rising of Reds against "moderate" revolutionists. He tells us that on the 26th of January appeared a Red journal, edited by political prisoners just emancipated, under the ominous title of " Escape who can in 1873," and quotes its programme, from which we take the following extracts-premising that the whole business may possibly be a hoax, while at the same time the saying si non e vero e ben trovato, fully applies :-

The good time is over-that of vengeance has arrived—we have endured long enough—we must have an end to the despair of Italy. Sicily groans as well as Naples, Turin as Genoa, and Milan as Florence. At Rome, Sella, and Lanza are trying, they say, to make the past be regretted. Some journals may be amusing, but others must give vent authorities of Offenbach, as to the mode of dealing to the popular exasperation-This will be our province. Happy he who can escape in 1873. Still more so the Lanza and Sellas, if, at its close, they be still on horseback. But such a thing must not, cannot be

Woe to you, senseless statesmen, when hunger and misery have brought on despair, and this suffering nation shall wreak its terrible vengeance on you We will unmask you, one after another, in whole or part, of our misfortunes! The correspondent goes on to say :-

Such is the promising programme! Who stirs up this thirst of vengeance and blood? Not the Church, assuredly-but the monarchy of Victor Emmanuel. He has played out his part, and is now a prey to indescribable solicitude. Ruin prevails in every quarter, lodgings and provisions are high, specie gone, usurers at work, and, in addition, an appalling immorality is turning Rome and Italy's other leading cities into so many hells upon earth! Numerous bankruptcies are expected before a month passes-the new comers destroy the trade of Rome first, and then they take to destroying themselves. As I am informed, the Holy See has received from various European Powers assurances that the restoration of legitimate monarchy in France is only question of time. All Europe feels the necessity of a check to Prussia, and bringing to her senses this noisy, revolutionary, insolent, and wretched Italy, who is disturbing the world by detaining the Pope in captivity, on the model of her brigands in the Calabria and the Abruzzi. The foundation stone of a Protestant church was laid here yesterday. The Anglican bishop deposited a box containing the freethinking journals of the day! This was a new rite, indeed, unthought of by any rubrician of former times.

ROME, March 18-The Pope gave audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated his visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

A courageous Roman paper has just been confiscated for the twenty-seventh time. Our readers may judge for themselves of the impartiality of the Italian Government, which tolerates blasphemy against God, but cannot brook such a reflection on the Powers that be as the following, for which the paper was conficated:—"If Italian Ministers had any sense of shame left, if they had any affection for the House of Savoy, instead of taking part in the orgies of the Carnival, they ought to put on garments of mourning, remembering that the throne of the ex-King Amadous has fallen, although raised by the enthusiastic vote of the people, recognized by Europe, and surrounded by bayonets and cannon. The official act of accusation sees in this " an indirect but unmistakeable manifestation of threats of destruction against monarchical and consitutional Who will deny the Italian Attorney-General the power of "seeing through a mile-

stone ?" THE ROYANS AND THE ITALIANS.-Whatever the Romans may be for moral courage, energy, or selfsacrifice, they are grand at the attitude of passive resistance. Of course there are plenty who favour the Italians and dislike the Papalini. But the following facts show that the immense majority of the people simply hate the Italian usurpers. First, the Government schools number only 6,000 pupils whereas the Pope's schools contain 25,000 at the present moment; and yet the Government schools have every sort of attraction that money can procure. Secondly, when the Government took possession of the Roman University 600 pupils forthwith gave up attending it; 300 of these have been studying under Catholic direction, but as the Pope's degrees are not recognised by the State, these young men are precluded from almost every public career. The Holy Father, on bearing of this the other day, said that he had no objection to their taking the State degrees in order to qualify for the professions. What has happened? Such is the dislike entertained by these young men for the Government that they have delined to avail themselves of the permission, rather than be beholden to the Italian Occupation for anything. Thirdly, the circles or clubs established by the Panalini are both more numerous and better attented than those of the Occupation. The Romans have five clubs, the della Borghesia, degli Artisti, di S. Pietro, degli Interesi Cattolici, and degli Scacchi, composed of nobles. The Occupation has four, the Carlour (Government), the Bernini (Red), eacia del a Volpe (aristocratic), and the Internazionale (Moderates). The Papal party are setting up public libraries in the different "rioni." Three or four are already esFourthly, the Italians are not admitted into the society of the Romans, a distinct barrier is kept up; the Papalini will not buy in the Italians shops, and the feeling of antipathy is as strong as ever, not only among the higher but also among the middle and lower classes. I am told that two-thirds of the Romans may be considered as decidedly hostile to

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government is pushing persecution in every way possible. It has lately made some en-quiries from local authorities, and through them from the parish priests, respecting the administration of the local property of Cathelic churches, and the right to that property. People think that the ministry is about to prepare a Bill confiscating it in order to enrich itself.

JOH IS TOLD TO " MOVE ON." (Vide Ch. Dickens.) -It is perhaps irreverent, but this comparison was forcibly suggested to our mind on reading the following in the Mainz Gazette (Mainzer Journal) of the 22nd February, 1873 : "The father of the Rev. Michael Zoller, S.J., Mr. Conrad Zoller, has addressed the following petition to His Royal Highness "the Grand Duke" (of Hesse Darmstadt) "we must premise, as our readers may have forgotten the fact, which we mentioned some time ago, that the Jesuit father in question had been forbidden to live at his father's house in Seligenstadt and had had Herbstein assigned to him as a domicile, at the time of the expulsion of the Society. The Mainz paper then gives the petition, which is perfectly respectful; It is headed: "Concerning the prayer of Conrad Zoller for the protection of his paternal rights." And Herr Zoller represents that his son has committed no crime, is utterly without means of living at his own expense, and "has had closed to him, by order of the Government, the most natural and most lawful refuge open to a man on earth-his father's house." The poor father goes on to say that, "in this extremity." he has " recourse to the justice of his natural sovereign and protector, and that he looks with confidence to his Prince, to whom he (Zoller) and his have always been loyal and dutiful subjects. The answer to this petition was a ministerial rescript forwarded to the Mayor of Seligenstadt, which runs as follows :---

"Darmstadt, February, 1873. "The Grand-Ducal Minister of the Interior to the

Grand-Ducal district magistrates of Offenbach. "His Royal Highness the Grand Duke hereby signifies, that he rejects the petition of Conrad Zoller, of Seligenstadt, and his complaint, as unfounded; H. R. H. is further graciously pleased to decide that it be signified to the petitioner, that his son, the Jesuit Michael Zoller, is ordered to conform himself to the arrangements made by the authorities -in virtue of the lately passed law-with regard to his place of abode.

"This is to be forwarded by you to the petitioner as the answer to his request of the 22nd of this month.

(Signed) YON STARCK. VON GAGERN."

This was followed on the same day, by an instruction to the Mayor of Seligenstadt from the district with Father Zoller, S.J. By this document, which is headed: "On the execution of the Imperial laws concerning the Order of the Society (sic) of Jesus,' the Mayor is authorized to send the Jesuit Father to his assigned domicile within three days. Also, he is to tell Zoller "that as he had, up to the time of his expulsion, not been in possession of a benefice. he can have no right to an allowance from Government, and he must therefore look about him for some other trade or means of earning his living, with due regard to the provisions of the law, and not in contradiction with its special limitations. He is not to be allowed to say mass, as he requested the permission of the police to do, because, although this would be permitted to him, were he merely a Catholic priest, it cannot be tolerated by the laws of the Empire, because he is a Jesuit. Should he find that such means of earning his living are more easily to be got in some other locality than Herbstein, provided the said locality is in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial law concerning the Company of Jesus, the Grand Ducal Ministry would be prepared to consent to his being domiciled in such locality.

"After expiration of the three days of grace you will report whether Zoller has obeyed these orders. Von Grolman." (Signed)

These documents are very refreshing; there is a flavour of the East, or better still of China or Thibet, about them, which gives a benighted, barbarian geist"-less Englishman quite a new sensation, and takes him back to the days when walls were prodded by Privy Council pursuivants to discover priest hiding places; the days which we ignorant wretches of Britons are wont to thank God for not permitting to last. We fear-such is British pig-headedness and crass stupidity-that most of our countrymen, even non-Catholics, will, on the persual of these lines, be led to atter a very strong expression of thanks to a beneficient Providence, which has not caused them to be born Hessians or made Prussians.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY OF HANOVER AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS .- The Protestant clergy of the Kingdom of Hanover have held a general meeting to consult as to their conduct with regard to the new ecclesiastical laws, They have come to the conclusion that they are bound to protest vigorously against the passing of such laws. "The protesta-tion is being drawn up, and will be signed," says the Hanoverian Protestant paper from which we condense this paragraph, "by a large majority."

The New Viennese Times, a paper advocating extreme liberal views, and notoriously conducted by a Jew, expresses the following opinion in its principal leading article of February 19th: "On one point, we are quite in agreement with Ultramontanes, and that is, in the identity of Catholic inte:ests with those of all other religions. The Pope is really the representative and deputy of God unon earth. If once his authority were to be broken down, the populings of other religious bodies will hardly expect that any should show much respect for their doctrines. Catholicism is the great pillar of all beliefs, and even Judaism is forced to lean against that pillar for support. Once let that pillar called the Papacy be broken, and all other religions will have lost their mainstay." A North German paper which quotes these words, adds with equal truth: "These few lines deserve to be taken to heart by all Protestants who are still believers, as we know they are by some. They need no commentary, and their truth is beyond dispute," as will soon be proved. It is some comfort to turn from the speeches in the Prussian Diet, uttered by nominal Christians, to words like those we have quoted written by real Jews. It seems that persecution. like "poverty, sometimes makes us acquainted with strange hedfellows."

ACQUITTAL OF THE EDITOR OF THE "GERMANIA."-The Abbe Majunke, the editor of the Berlin Gamania. who had had three numbers of his paper confiscated, as containing the Pope's Allocution and who for an article thereon had been brought before the law courts on the charge of "offense against the King's person and dignity," has been acquitted, to the great disgust of the Prussian Attorney-General, who had demanded a minimum punishment of six months' detention in a fortress. The accused editor defended himself and managed to say a great deal that was very true, and that must have been eminently unpleasant to the feelings of the "other side," The confiscated numbers were restored to him and he left the court in triumph. . There is some justice left in the new. German Empire, it would seem, which, is consoling, in view of the passing of Dr. Falk's to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., paper.

The John Bull, newspaper, says a marriage is pro-jected between the Duke of Edinburgh vand the daughter of the Czar of Russia. J. Salmon Thoward

Silk Manufactures.—The silk manufacturers of

America have just issued a report directing public attention to the rapidly increasing condition of trade in domestic silks. Within a decade it has aprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time a capital of over \$30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning \$8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between \$30,-000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture, in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having strangely enough, found its way as jet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world. Everybody wants to be well off. The question is

frequently asked, " How shall a poor young couple start aright, so as to rise to comfortable fortune?' The first point is for the poor young husband to make a confidant of the poor young wife. In that way he will secure her co-operation. Women are naturally economical, notwithstanding the general outcry about female extravagance. And when a women's heart is full of wedded love, there is hardly any sacrifice which she will not gladly make for the sake of her husband, if he trusts her. The husband can best determine the way, and point the course to fortune: but the wife can best administer on the domestic estate in such a manner as to make the most of the hesband's earnings. Industry and sagacity on the part of the husband, combined with enconomy and prudence on the part of the wife, will slowly but surely lay the foundation of a prosperity which may be not only permanent, but beneficent, The first step, however, is a co-partnership of absolute trust and confidence between the husband and wife: and the husband must be the one to begin it. In this sense it is an eternal truth which the poet utters in the line-

" As the husband, so the wife is!"

ANCIENT USE OF PRESSIC ACID.-The bitter almond contains the constituents of prussic acid, and a peculiar volatile oil, resembling the peach-blossom in its color: both are developed when the almond is bruised and brought into contact with water. When the bitter almond, therefore, is masticated and receives the moisture in the mouth and stomach, the prussic acid then formed operates as a powerful sedative upon the nervous system, and renders the body less susceptible of the influence of excitants, consequently of wine. It forms, as it were, the balance in the opposite scale, and preserves the equilibrium between the sinking which would result from its use were no wine taken, and the intoxication which would follow an excess of wine were the bitter almonds not caten. Plutarch informs us that the sons of the physician of the Emperor Tiberus knew this fact; and although most intrepid topers, yet they kept themselves sober by cating bitter almonds.—Dr. Todd Thompson.

A FLEASANT CURE FOR THE GOUT .- It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent: and more chronic cases are much relieved. especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but ten made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable. One of those accidents that seem providential-

occured during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just now been made public. At the time that the bombardment was at its hight, a shell tore off one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued Strange to say-for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfil their errand-the shell remained embeded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missle has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the flour below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

CARE OF THE HORSE .- An English groom gives the American hostler a "talking to" in this way :-When a horse comes in all wet with perspiration you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from head to feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour, he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb. You scratch your horse too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

A MERE STUMBLE.—When a horse stumbles never raise your voice—the creature dreads its master's chiding; never jog the reins, the mouth of the horse is far more sensitive than the human lips; never use the lash, the horse is so timid that the slightest correction overpowers its reasoning faculties. Speak to the creature; reassure the palpitating frame, seek to restore those perceptions which will form the best guard against any repetition of the faulty

COLD FEET.-One of the most essential things in order to have good health is a good circulation of the blood. This can only be had by living a true life of temperance in all things. To insure warm feet, invigorate the general circulation, avoid over-cating, and the use of improper food. Secure plenty of sleep in a well-ventilated room. Keep the skin clean by bathing twice a week. Bathe the feet frequently, first in warm water five minutes, and follow with dry friction.—Health Reformer.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself. and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

Checrfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the SOHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately

BREAKPAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFOL AND COMPORT MG.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beyerage which may save us many heavy doctors, bills, erage which may save us many with Boiling - Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk: Each packet is labelled James

Water or Milk. Each packets in appointed same Epps's & Co, Homosopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an MANUFACTURE OF COURS. adopted by Messrs. James account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps. & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London,"—See at ticle in Cassell's Household Guide.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if

By order of the Directors, J. B. LAFLEUR. Sec.-Treasurer

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

R. W. COWAN'S. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to li or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicant, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent

For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00

lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 * 4 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the

very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates, In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTBEAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, everlooking delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and pro-tected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. · Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and besides a course capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

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